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No. 43] NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 19—OCTOBER 25, 2003, SATURDAY/ASVINA 27—KARTIKA 3, 1925

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

( राजस्व विभाग )

मुख्य आयुक्त सीमा शुल्क का कार्यालय ( निवारक )

चेन्नै, 13 अक्टूबर, 2003

सं. 1/2003 सीशु ( एनटी )

का.आ. 3013. — भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली के दिनांक 1-7-1994 की अधिसूचना सं. 33/94-सीशु ( एन.टी. ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं, के. परसुरामन, मुख्य आयुक्त सीमा शुल्क ( निवारक ), चेन्नै, एतद्वारा पाण्डिचेरी ( संघ राज्य ) के विल्लियनूर कम्प्यून में कारासूर के राजस्व गाँव को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 ( 1962 की सं. 52 ) की धारा 9 के तहत भाण्डागारण स्टेशन घोषित करता हूँ।

[ फा.सं. VIII/2/1/2003 मुआ ( निवा. ) ]

के. परसुरामन, मुख्य आयुक्त

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

(Department of Revenue)

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (PREVENTIVE)**

Chennai, the 13th October, 2003

No. 1/2003 CUS (NT)

**S.O. 3013.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification No. 33/94-Cus. (N.T.), dated 1-7-1994 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I, K. Parasuraman, Chief Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), Chennai hereby declare the Revenue village of **Karasoor in Villianur Comune of Pondicherry (U.T)** to be a Warehousing Station under Section 9 of Customs Act, 1962 (No. 52 of 1962).

[F.No. VIII/2/1/2003 CC(Prev.)]

K. PARASURAMAN, Chief Commissioner

चेन्नै, 16 अक्टूबर, 2003

सं. 2/2003 सीशु (एनटी)

**का.आ. 3014.**—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली के दिनांक 1-7-1994 की अधिसूचना सं. 33/94-सीशु (एन.टी.) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं, के. परसुरामन, मुख्य आयुक्त सीमा शुल्क (निवारक), चेन्नै, एतद्वारा तमिलनाडु के नागपट्टिणम जिला में मयिलाडुतुरई तालुक के मरुदूर गाँव को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 की सं. 52) की धारा 9 के तहत भाण्डागारण स्टेशन घोषित करता हूँ।

[फा.सं. VIII/2/2/2003 मुआ. (पेन.)]

के. परसुरामन, मुख्य आयुक्त

Chennai, the 16th October, 2003

No. 2/2003 CUS (NT)

**S.O. 3014.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification No. 33/94-Cus. (N.T.), dated 1-7-1994 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I, K. Parasuraman, Chief Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), Chennai hereby declare the Revenue village of **Maruthur Village of Mayiladuthurai Taluk, Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu State**, to be a Warehousing Station under Section 9 of Customs Act, 1962 (No. 52 of 1962).

[F.No. VIII/2/2/2003 CC(Prev.)]

K. PARASURAMAN, Chief Commissioner

**वस्त्र मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3015.**—केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा-3 के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा श्री सुबास सी. पाणि, विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा), वस्त्र मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अधधीन इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से 3 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 25012/56/99-रेशम]

किरण धींगरा, संयुक्त सचिव

**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2003

**S.O. 3015.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Subas C. Pani, Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of this notification subject to the provisions of the said Act.

[F.No. 25012/56/99-Silk]

KIRAN DHINGRA, Jt. Secy.

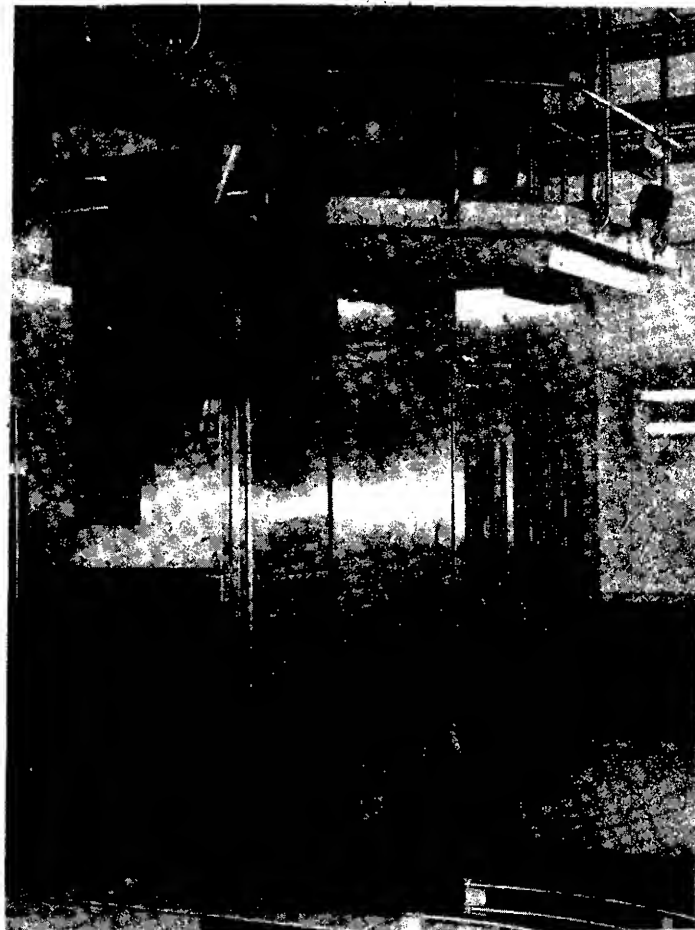
## उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3016.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें). बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तेत्रा पाक इन्डिया प्रा० लि० मेफेयर टावर्स, भूतल वाकडेवाडी, शिवाजी नगर - पुणे - 411005 द्वारा विनिर्मित "टी बी ए- 3" शृंखला के भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तेत्रा पाक" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/188 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



यह मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन प्रकार) है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 मि.ली. या समतुल्य भार है। यह अधिकतम 60 थैलियां प्रति मिनट की दर से भर सकती है। मशीन मुक्त प्रवाह अश्यान द्रव उत्पादों जैसे खनिज जल, दुग्ध, सुपेय, रस आदि को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित 200 एम एल से 1000 एम एल की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाले उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होगी।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(2) 6/2003 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक मंत्र विभाग

**MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**  
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3016.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine) of 'TBA-3' series with brand name "Tetra Pak" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Tetra Pak India Pvt. Ltd., Mayfair Towers, Ground Floor, Wakdewadi, Shivajinagar, Pune-411005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/188;



The Model is an automatic filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine type). Its maximum capacity is 500 ml or equivalent weight. It has a maximum fill rate of 60 pouches per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing non-viscous liquid products like mineral water, milk, beverage, juice etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make accuracy and performance of the same series with the maximum capacity in the range of 200 ml to 1000 ml manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(296)/2001]

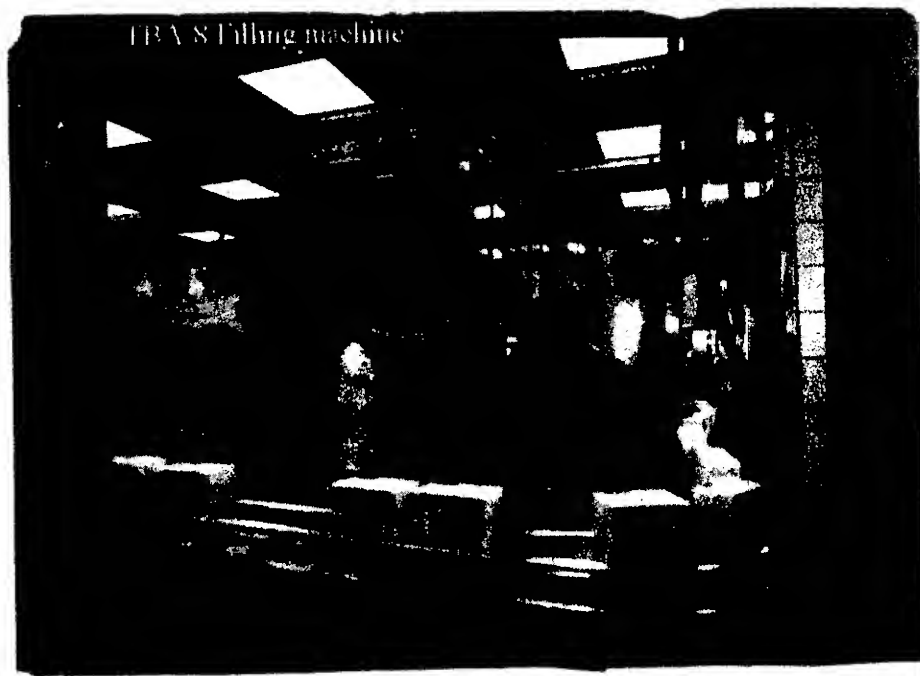
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3017.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तेजरा पाक इन्डिया प्रा० लि० मेफेयर टावर्स, भूतल, वाकडेवाडी, शिवाजी नगर, पुणे - 411005 द्वारा विनिर्मित "टी बी ए- 8" शृंखला के भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तेजरा पाक" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/189 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



यह मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन प्रकार) है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 मि.ली. या समतुल्य भार है। यह अधिकतम 100 बैलियां प्रति मिनट की दर से भर सकती है। मशीन मुक्त प्रवाह अश्यान द्रव उत्पादों जैसे खनिज जल, दुग्ध, सुपेय, रस आदि को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित 330 एम एल से 1000 एम एल की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाले उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होगी।

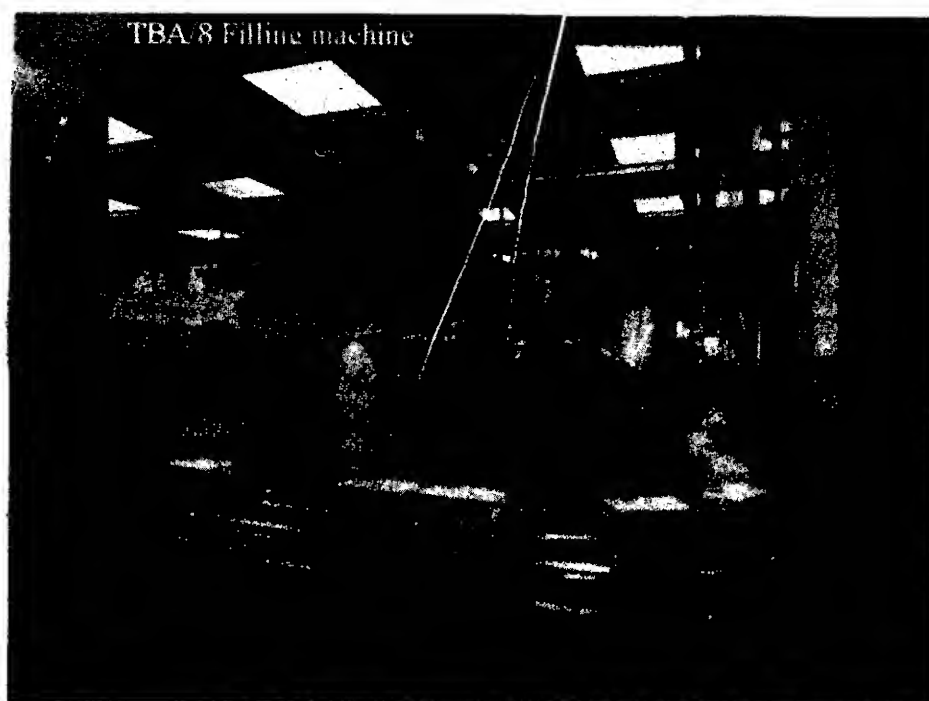
[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(296)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कुब्जानूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3017.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of automatic filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine) of 'TBA-8' series with brand name "Tetra Pak" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Tetra Pak India Pvt. Ltd., Mayfair Towers, Ground Floor, Wakdevadi, Shivajinagar, Pune-411 005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/189;



The Model is an automatic filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine type). Its maximum capacity is 1000ml or equivalent weight. It has a maximum fill rate of 100 pouches per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing non-viscous liquid products like mineral water, milk, beverage, juice etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make accuracy and performance of the same series with the maximum capacity in the range of 330ml to 1000ml manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

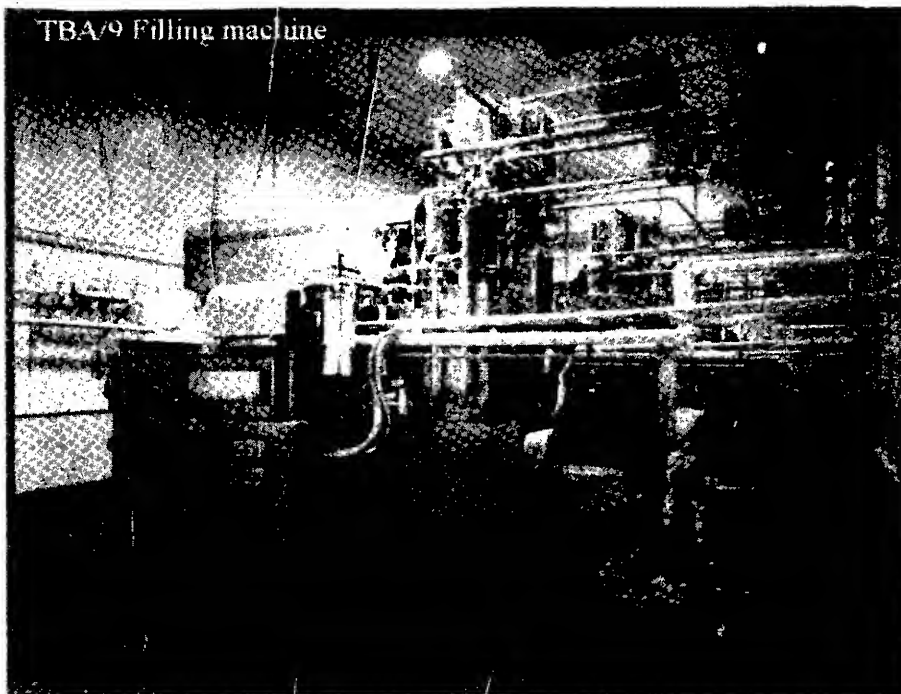
[F. No. WM-21(296)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का. आ. 3018.**—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तेजरा पाक इन्डिया प्रा० लि० मेफेयर टावर्स, भूतल, वाकडेवाडी, शिवाजी नगर, पुणे - 411005 द्वारा विनिर्मित "टी बी ए- 9" शृंखला के भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तेजरा पाक" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/190 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



यह मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन प्रकार) है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 250 एम एल और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 एम एल या समतुल्य भार है। यह अधिकतम 100 थैलियां प्रति मिनट की दर से भर सकती है। मशीन मुक्त प्रवाह अश्यांन द्रव उत्पादों जैसे खनिज जल, दुग्ध, सुपेय, रस आदि को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित 200 एम एल से 250 एम एल की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाले शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होगी।

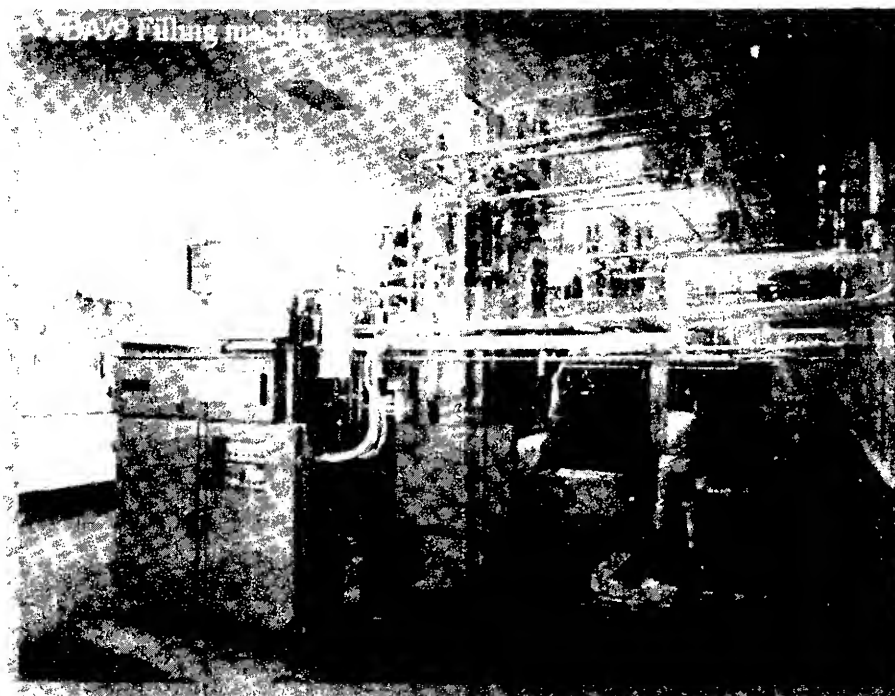
[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(296)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3018.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine) of 'TBA-9' series with brand name "Tetra Pak" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Tetra Pak India Pvt. Ltd., Mayfair Towers, Ground Floor, Wakdewadi, Shivajinagar, Pune-411005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/190;



The Model is an automatic filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine type). Its maximum capacity is 250ml and minimum capacity is 200ml or equivalent weight. It has a maximum fill rate of 100 pouches per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing non-viscous liquid products like mineral water, milk, beverage, juice etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make accuracy and performance of the same series with the maximum capacity in the range of 200ml to 250ml manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(296)/2001]

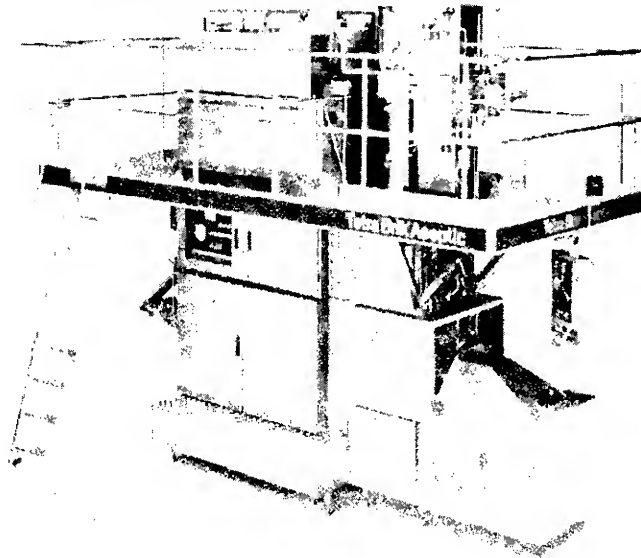
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का. आ. 3019.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तेत्रा पाक इन्डिया प्रा० लि० मेफेयर टावर्स, भूतल वाकडेवाडी, शिवाजी नगर, पुणे-411005 द्वारा विनिर्मित “टी बी ए- 19” शृंखला के भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “तेत्रा पाक” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/191 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

### Tetra Brik TBA/19



यह मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन प्रकार) है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 330 एम एल और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 एम एल या समतुल्य भार है। यह अधिकतम 120 थैलियां प्रतिमिनट की दर से भर सकती है। मशन-सुक्त प्रवाह अश्यान द्रव उत्पादों जैसे खनिज जल, दुग्ध, सुपेय, रस आदि को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित 100 एम एल से 330 एम एल की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाल उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होगी।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(296)/2001 ]

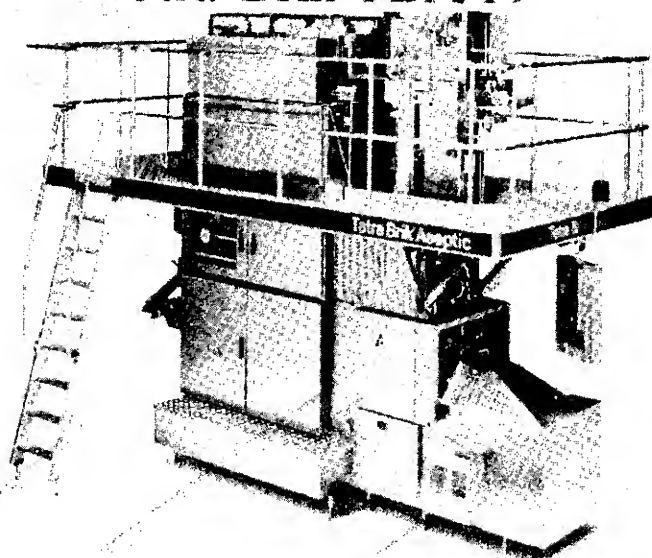
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3019.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine) of 'TBA-19' series with brand name "Tetra Pak" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Tetra Pak India Pvt Ltd, Mayfair Towers, Ground Floor, Wakdewadi, Shivajinagar, Pune-411005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/191;

### Tetra Brik TBA/19



The Model is an automatic filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine type). Its maximum capacity is 330ml and minimum capacity is 100ml or equivalent weight. It has a maximum fill rate of 120 pouches per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing non-viscous liquid products like mineral water, milk, beverage, juice etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make accuracy and performance of the same series with the maximum capacity in the range of 100ml to 330ml manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

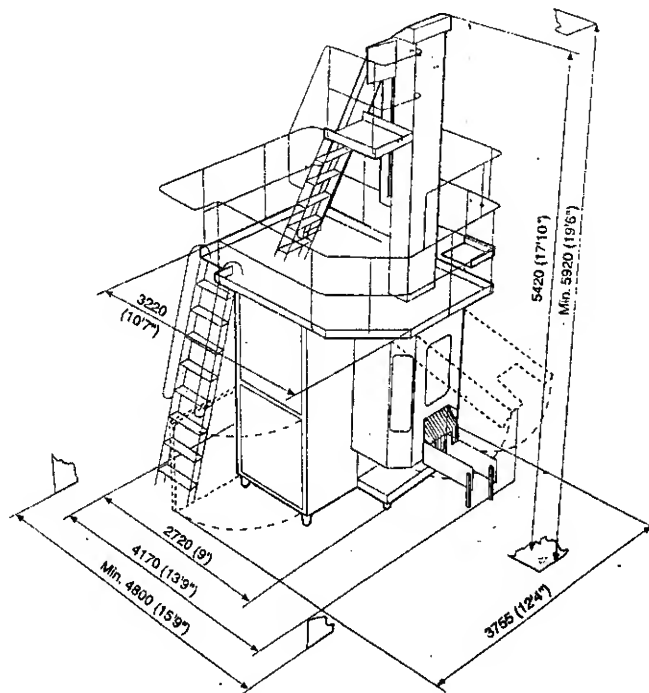
[F. No. WM-21(296)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3020.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तेजरा पाक इन्डिया प्रा० लि० मेफेयर टावर्स, भूतल बाकडेवाडी, शिवाजी नगर, पुणे-411005 द्वारा विनिर्मित "टी एफ ए- 500" शृंखला के भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तेजरा पाक" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/192 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



यह मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (परिमाणात्मक रूप में भरने और सील लगाने की मशीन प्रकार) है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 एम एल और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 एम एल या समतुल्य भार है। यह अधिकतम 60 थैलियां प्रतिमिनट की दर से भर सकती है। मशिन-मुक्त प्रवाह अश्यान द्रव उत्पादों जैसे खनिज जल, दुग्ध, सुपेय, रस आदि को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित 200 एम एल से 1000 एम एल की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाले शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होगी।

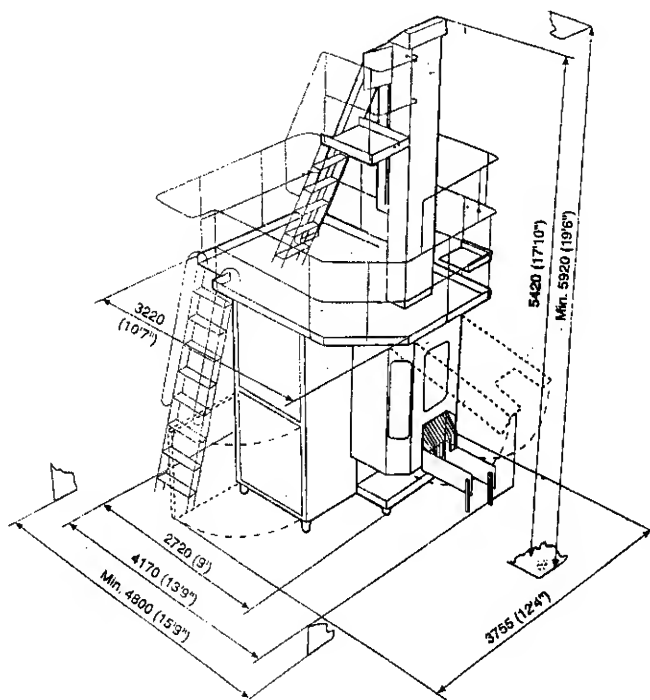
[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(296)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3020.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine) of 'TFA-500' series with brand name "Tetra Pak" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Tetra Pak India Pvt Ltd, Mayfair Towers, Ground Floor, Wakdevadi, Shivajinagar, Pune-411005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/192;



The Model is an automatic filling machine (Volumetric form fill and seal machine type). Its maximum capacity is 500ml and minimum capacity is 200ml or equivalent weight. It has a maximum fill rate of 60 pouches per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing non-viscous liquid products like mineral water, milk, beverage, juice etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make accuracy and performance of the same series with the maximum capacity in the range of 200ml to 1000ml manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(296)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



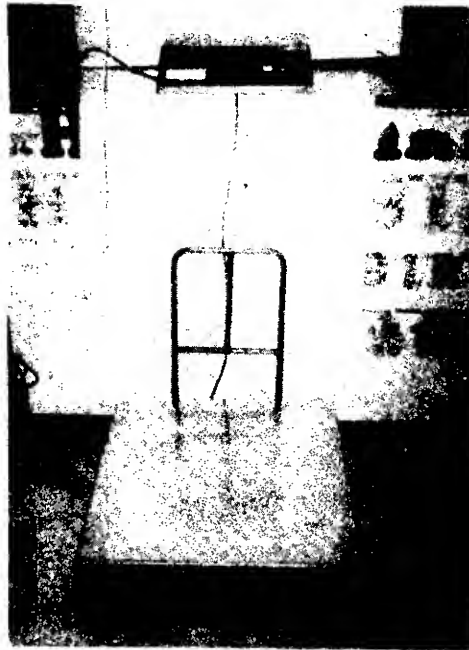
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3021.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा,

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मल्टी-वे (इंडिया) प्रा० लि० 1254/2, सेक्टर 43 बी, चण्डीगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) "एम डब्ल्यू सी" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मल्टी वे" (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/291 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी टाइप भारसेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(150)/99 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

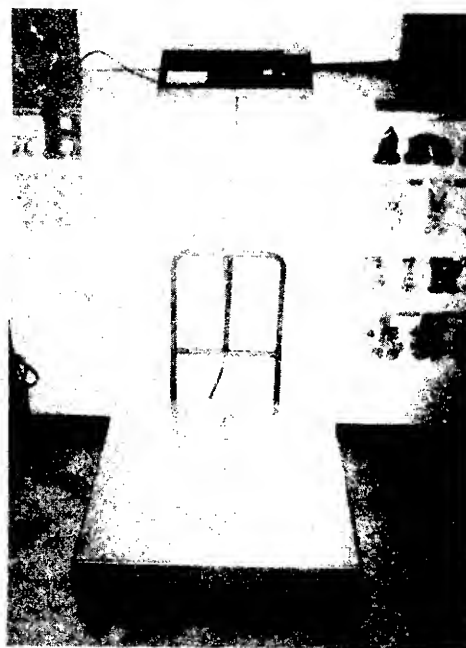
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3021.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MWC" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MULTI WEIGH" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Multi-Weigh (India), Pvt. Ltd., 1254/2, Sector 43 B, Chandigarh-160 043 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/291;

The said model (figure given) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg. and minimum Capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

**Sealing :** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50Kg. and upto 300Kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 10g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(150)/99]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का. आ. 3022.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मल्टी-वे (इंडिया) प्रा० लि० 1254/2, सेक्टर 43 बी, चण्डीगढ़-160043 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) "एम डब्ल्यू सी" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मल्टी वे" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/293 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी टाइप भारसेल आधारित वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक शास्ति आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी: स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाती है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 50 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(150)/99 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

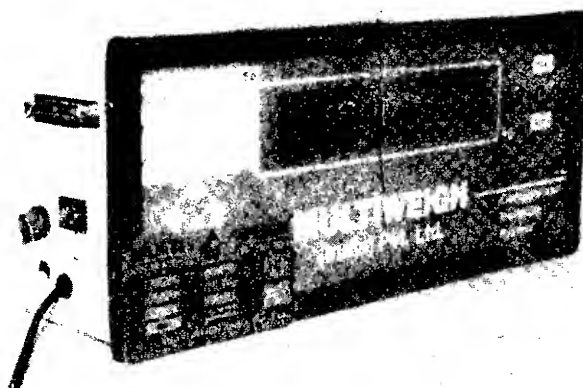
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3022.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (conversion kit for weigh bridge) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MWC" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MULTI WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Multi-Weigh (India), Pvt. Ltd, 1254/2, Sector 43-B, Chandigarh-160 043 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/293;

The said Model (figure given) is a strain gauge type load cell based (conversion kit for weigh bridge) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 20 tonnes and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

**Sealing:** In addition to sealing the stamp plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 50 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 Kg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacture in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(150)/99]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3023.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मल्टी-वे (इंडिया) प्रा० लि० 1254/2, सेक्टर 43 बी, चण्डीगढ़-160043 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) "एम डब्ल्यू सी" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (बहु भार सेल वेब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मल्टी वे" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/294 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बहु भारसेल प्रकार आधारित वेब्रिज तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी: स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाती है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 टन से अधिक 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा०सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(150)/99]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

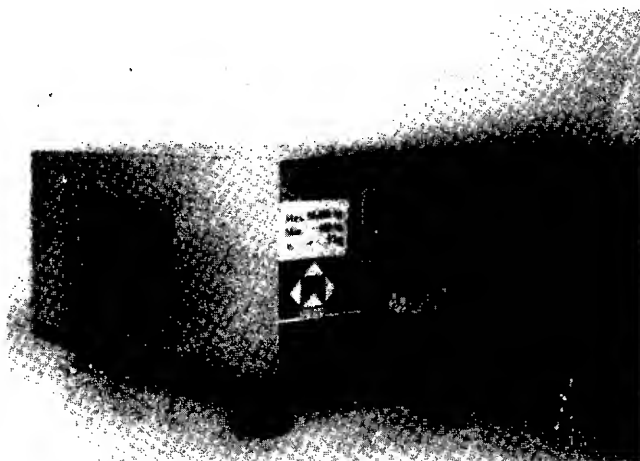
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 2023.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Multi load cell type weigh bridge) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MWC" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MULTI WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Multi-Weigh (India), Pvt Ltd, 1254/2, Sector 43 B, Chandigarh-160 043 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/294 ;

The said Model (figure given ) is a multi load cell type based weigh bridge weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 tonnes and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply ;

**Sealing:** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of the same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonnes and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(150)/99]

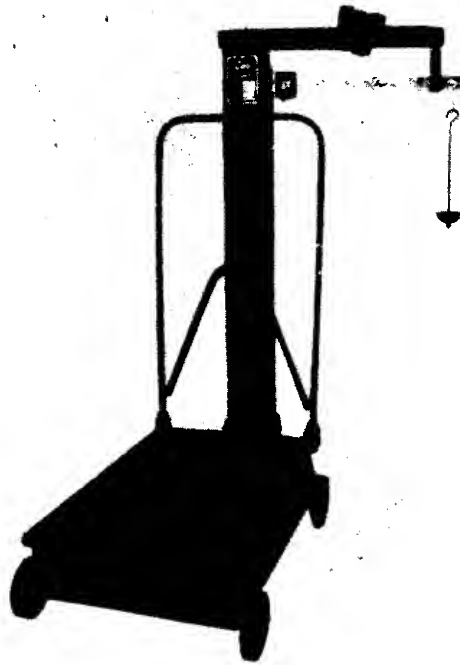
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3024.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लियो स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 595/46, डा० राजकुमार रोड, प्रकाश नगर, बंगलौर-560021 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "लियो-एम पी टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित सट्टा सूचन, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, स्टील यार्ड और प्रो-वेट सहित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लियो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/234 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक यांत्रिक लीवर आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का है जो अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. और स्टील यार्ड और प्रो-वेट सहित अस्वचालित सट्टा सूचन (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  हैं, जिसमें 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा०सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(75)/2002 ]

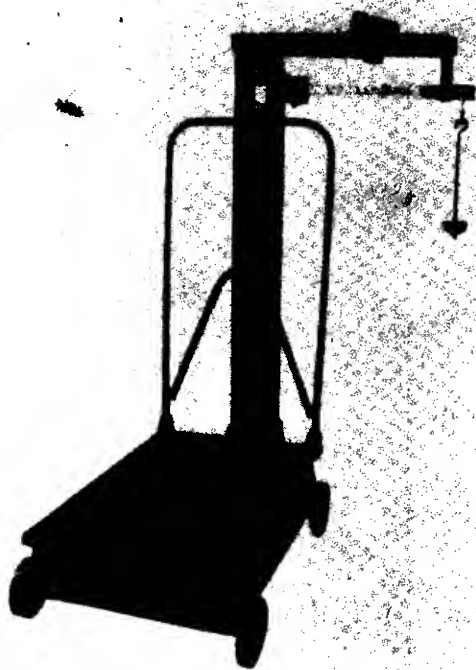
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3024.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic, analogue indication weighing instrument (Mechanical platform type) with steel yard and pro-weight (hereinafter referred to as the said model), belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) of LEO-MPT series and with brand name "LEO", manufactured by M/s Leo Scale Industries, 595/46, Dr Rajkumar Road, Prakash Nagar, Bangalore-560021 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/234 ;

The said Model is mechanical lever based non Automatic analogue indication weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform type) with steel yard pro-weight maximum capacity 300 kg. minimum capacity 2 kg. and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(75)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3025.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैक्स लियो स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 595/46, डा० राजकुमार रोड, प्रकाश नगर, बंगलौर-560021 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "लियो-पी टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन, सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लियो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/235 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्राम., न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्राम है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बंद करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं; जिसमें 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(75)/2002 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

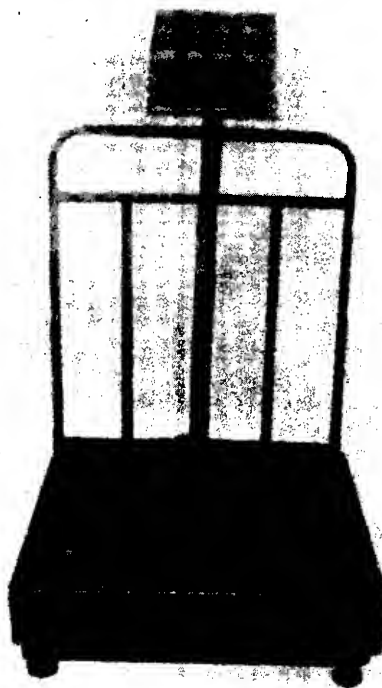
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3025.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model), belonging to medium accuracy class-III) and "LEO-PT" series with brand name "LEO", manufactured by M/s Leo Scale Industries, 595/46, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Prakash Nagar, Bangalore-560021 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/235;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-Automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 300 kg. minimum capacity 1 kg. and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). the value of verification scale interval 'e' is 50g. the display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 10g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(75)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

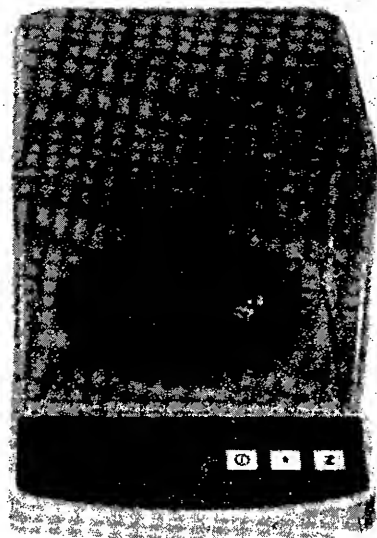
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3026.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लियो स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 595/46, डा० राजकुमार रोड, प्रकाश नगर, बंगलौर-560021 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "लियो-जे टी टी" शृंखला के, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन, सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लियो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/236 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) अधिकतम क्षमता 150 ग्राम, न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्राम है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बंद करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(75)/2002 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3026.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model), belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class-II) and "LEO-JTT" series with brand name "LEO", manufactured by M/s Leo Scale Industries, 595/46, Dr Rajkumar Road, Prakash Nagar, Bangalore-560021 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/236;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-Automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 150 g. minimum capacity 200mg. and belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class-II). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10mg. The display unit is of liquid crystal display type. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacture in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(75)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

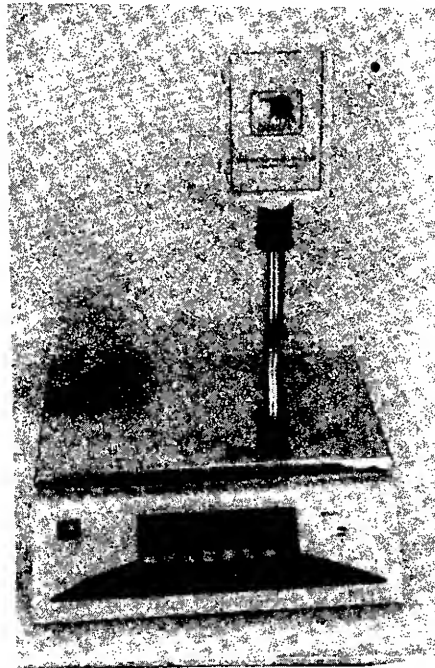
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का. आ. 3027.**—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तुला डिजिटल इंडिया प्रा. लि. 12, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-II, नई दिल्ली-110028 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) "टी डी टी" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचना सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्विफ्ट" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/2003/285 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी;



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 का उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(33)/98]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

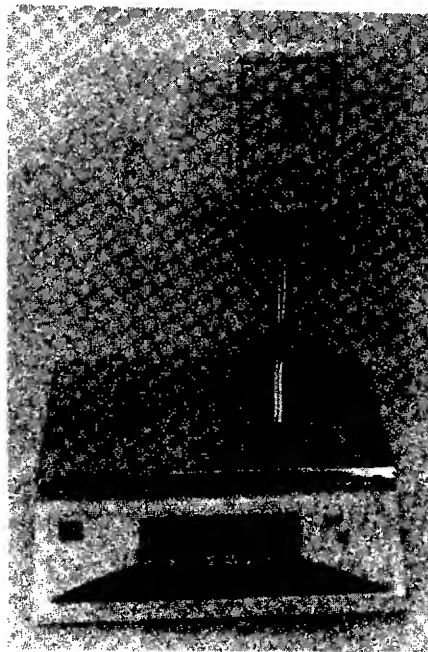
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3027.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the Certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "TDT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SWIFT" (here referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Tula Digital India Pvt. Ltd, 12, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/285;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

**Sealing :** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(33)/98]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

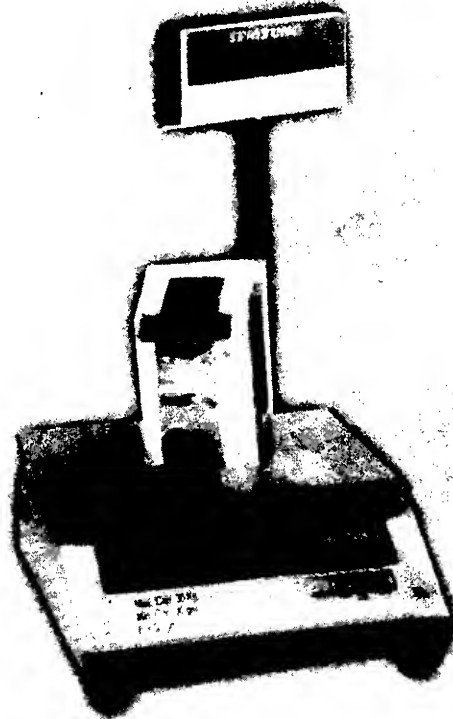
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3028.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साई किरन डिजिटल स्केल, शाप नं. 20 वर्ग-II, ए वी पटेल शापिंग, विवेकानन्द रोड, वार्चा रोड, सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एस ए आई टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सेमसंग" (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/339 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी;



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान के लिए 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ , या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(92)/2002 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

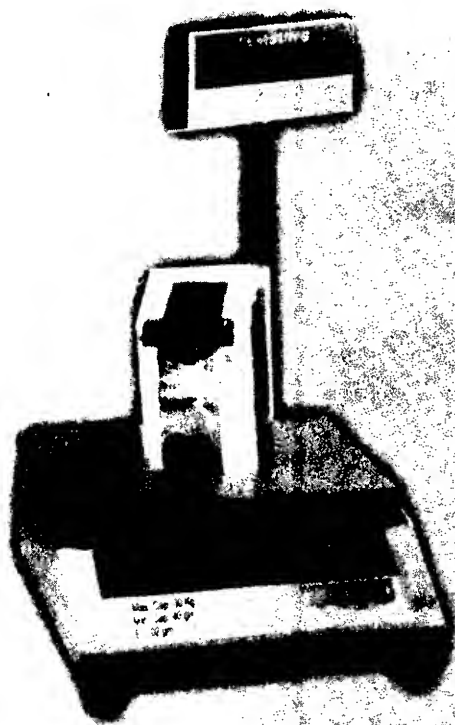
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3028.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SAIT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SEMSUNG" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sai Kiran Digital Scale, Shop No. 20, Varasha II, A.V. Patel School Shopping, Vivekanand Road, Varraccha Road, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/339;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50-Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(92)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3029.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साई किरन डिजिटल स्केल, शाप नं. 20 वर्ग-II, ए वी पटेल शापिंग, विवेकानन्द रोड, वार्वा रोड, सूरत गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एस ए आई पी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सेमसंग" (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/340 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. से 500 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं जो भनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(92)/2002 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3029.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SAIP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SEMSUNG" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sai Kairan, Digital Scale, Shop No. 20, Varasha II, A.V. Patel School Shopping, Vivekanand Road, Varraccha Road, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/340;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 1000g. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

**Sealing :** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 500kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(92)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

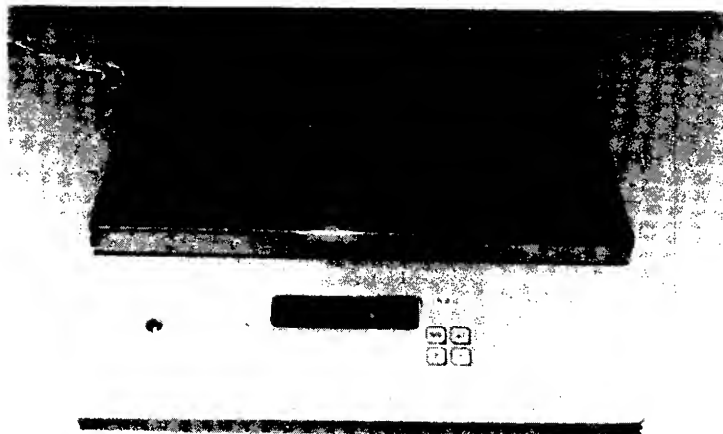
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3030.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हरसिद्ध इंडस्ट्रीज, बाम्बे टाकीज काम्प., प्रीतम प्लास्टिक के सामने, मलाड (प.) मुंबई-400064 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "पी आर टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "प्राइड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/229 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि०ग्रा०, न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा० अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्द की जाएगी।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(67)/2002 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

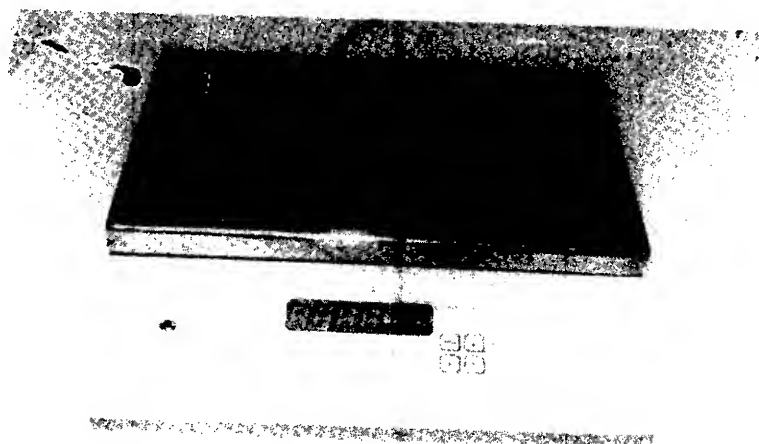
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3030.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, non-automatic, weighing, instrument (table top type) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model), belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy Class-III) and "PRT" series with brand name "PRIDE", manufactured by M/s. Harsiddha Industries, 275, Bombay Talkies Comp., Opp. Pritam Plastic, Malad (W), Mumbai-400064 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/229;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 5 kg, minimum capacity 20 g., and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 1g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz Alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g. and with the number of verification scale interval 'n' in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(67)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

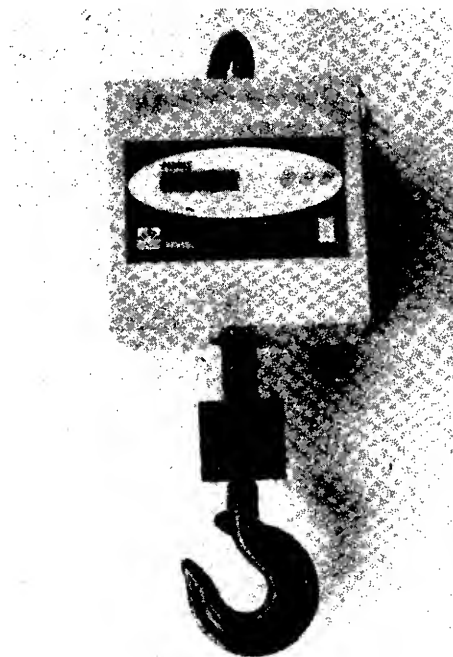
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3031.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पोण्डस इंडेवर प्रा. लि. 501, शलवल काम्पलेक्स सारखेज — गांधी नगर हाईवे, बोदकदेव, अहमदाबाद—380054 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “पी ई— सी आर —3 टी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचना सहित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन स्केल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “पोण्डस इंडेवर” है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/364 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित 3 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता और 10 कि. ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता सहित (क्रेन स्केल प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 500 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 10 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(143)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003.

S. O. 3031.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Crane scale type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PE-CR-3T" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "PONDUS Sendeavor" (hereinafter referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Pondus Endeavor Private Limited 501, Shalval Complex, Sarkhej Gandhi Nagar Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380 054 Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/364;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type (Crane scale) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3 tonne and minimum capacity of 10 g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 500g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 10kg and upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 10 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(143)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

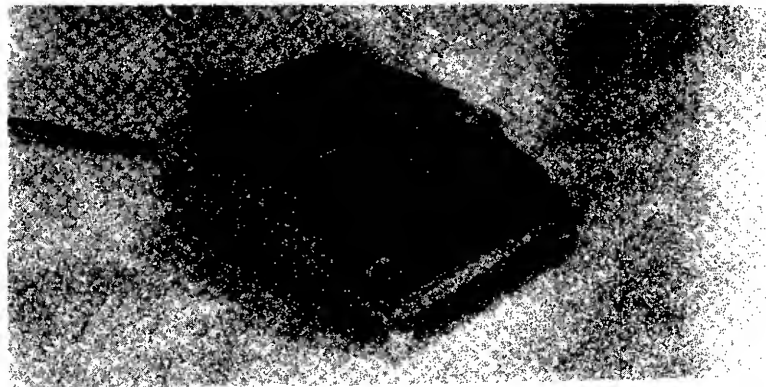
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3032.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पोण्डस इंडेवर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 501, शलवल काम्पलेक्स, सारखेज—गांधी नगर हाईवे, बोदकदेव, अहमदाबाद-380054 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पी ई टी टी 22 के" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचना सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पोण्डस इंडेवर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/359 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित 22 कि. ग्रा. और अधिकतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(143)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

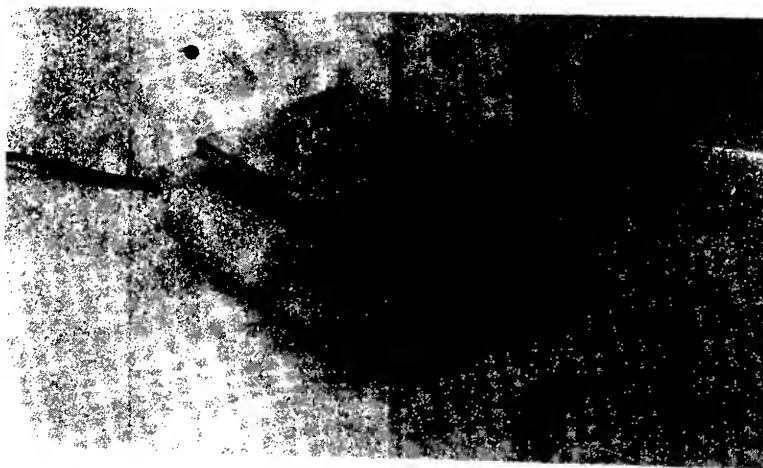
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3032.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PE-TT 22K" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "PONDUS endeavor" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Pondus Endeavour Private Limited, 501, Shalval Complex, Sarkhej-Gandhi Nagar Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09//2003/59;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with maximum capacity of 22 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

**Sealing :** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and with number of verification scale intervals (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(143)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



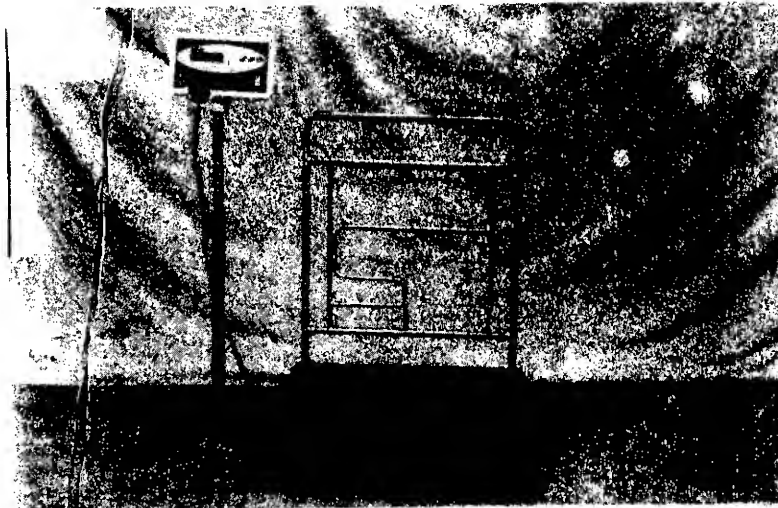
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. अ. 3033.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नैसर्स पोण्ड्स इंडेवर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 501, शलवल काम्पलेक्स, सारखेज—गांधी नगर हाईवे, बोदकदेव, अहमदाबाद-380054 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “पी ई टी टी-30 के” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “पोण्ड्स इंडेवर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/360 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित 30 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता और 100 ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^0$  के  $2 \times 10^0$  के या  $5 \times 10^0$  के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(143)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

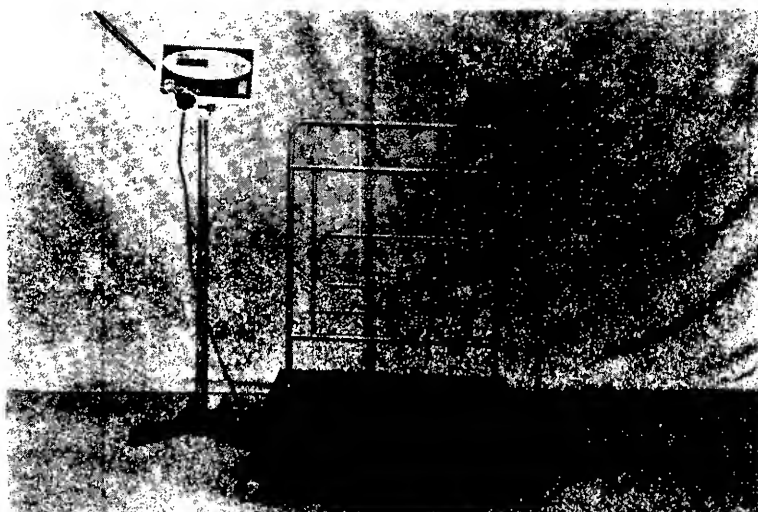
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3033.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issued and publishes the certificate of approval of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PE-TT 30 K" series of Meudim accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "PONDU Sendeavor" (herein after referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Pondus Endeavour Private Limited, 501, Shalval Complex, Sarkhej-Gandhi Nagar Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/360;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and with number of verification scale intervals (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(N) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(143)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

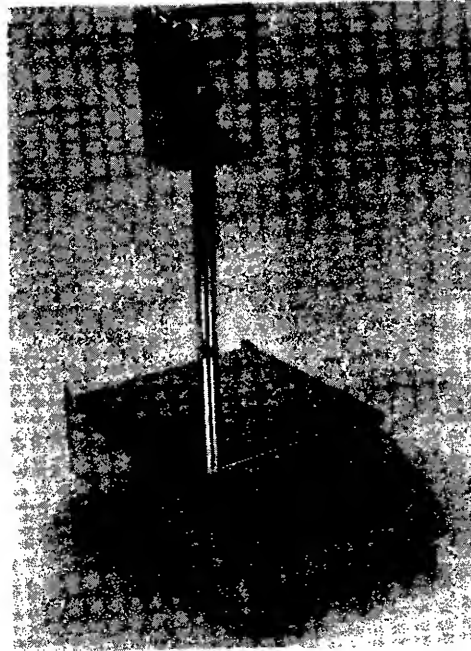
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3034.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल ( नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें ) ( बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 ) ( 1976 का 60 ) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक ( माडलों का अनुमोदन ) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा ( 7 ) और उपधारा ( 8 ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पोण्ड्स इंडेवर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 501, शलवल काम्पलेक्स, सारखेज- गांधी नगर हाईवे, बोदकदेव, अहमदाबाद- 380054 गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता ( यथार्थता वर्ग III ) वाले पी ई - पी एस- 120 के " श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण दोहरी रेंज प्लेटफार्म प्रकार ) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पोण्ड्स इंडेवर" है ( जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है ) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/361 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल ( नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें ) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित 120 कि. ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता और 200 ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता सहित ( दोहरी रेंज ) का तालन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल ई का मान 60 कि. ग्रा. तक 10 ग्रा. और 60 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 120 कि. ग्रा. तक 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी: स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जा सकती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा ( 12 ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल ( एन ) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल ( एन ) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा., से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$ , या  $5 \times 10^*$ , है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 ( 143 )/2001 ]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

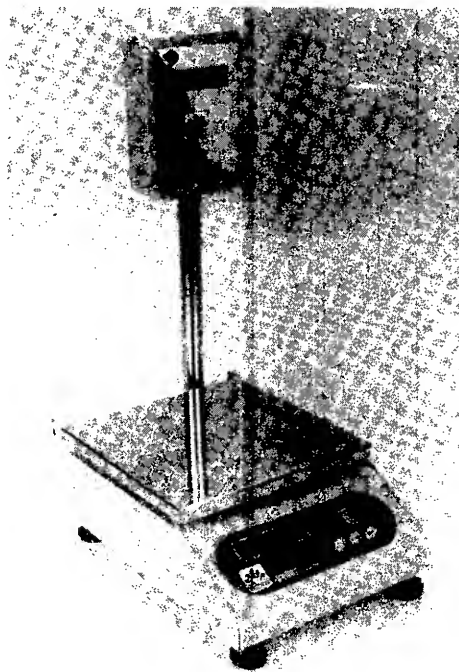
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3034.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic ( Platform-dual range type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PE-PS-120K" series of medium accuracy ( Accuracy class III) and with brand name " PONDUS endeavor" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Pondus Endeavor Private Limited, 501, Shalval, Complex, Sarkej Gandhi Nagar Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/361;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type (dual range) weighing instrument with maximum capacity of 120 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 10g upto 60 Kg and 20g above 60 kg and upto 120 kg. . It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

**Sealing :** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(143)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

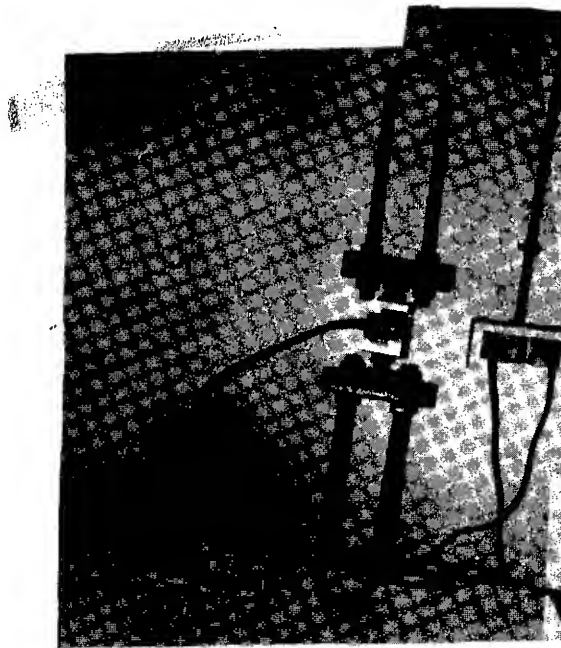
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**क्र.सं. 3035.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) (बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976) (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

**अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पोण्डस इलेक्ट्रिकल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 801, सलाबस कॉम्प्लेक्स, सारखेज- गांधी नगर हाईवे, बोदकदेव, अहमदाबाद- 380054 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम चुम्बकता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले पी ई - सी के टी- 30 टी "श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पोण्डस इडेवर" है। (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/362 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।**

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित 30 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता और 100 कि. ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता सहित। (वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल "ई" का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी: स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उस से अधिक के "ई" के मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ , या  $5 \times 10^3$  के, है जिसमें के जनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (143)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

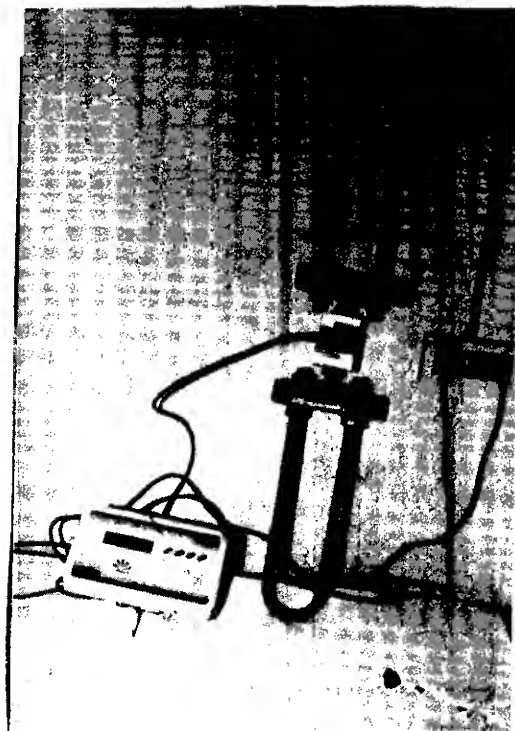
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3035.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self indicating, non-automatic ( conversion kit for weight bridge type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “ PE-CKT-30T” series of medium accuracy ( Accuracy class III) and with brand name “PONDU Sendeavor” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Pondus Endeavor Private Limited, 501, Shalval Complex, Sarkhej Gandhi Nagar Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054 Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/362;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type (conversion kit for weigh bridge) weighing instrument with maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval ‘e’ is 5kg . It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonnes and with number of verification scale intervals (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5kg or more and with ‘e’ value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(143)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3036.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) (बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976) (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पोण्डस इंडेवर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 501, शलवल काम्पलेक्स, सारखेज- गांधी नगर हाईवे, बोदकदेव, अहमदाबाद- 380054 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यू - ई - 30 टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (बहुभार सेल वे ब्रिज प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पोण्डस इंडेवर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/363 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित वे ब्रिज प्रकार के 30 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता और 100 कि. ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता सहित तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल "ई" का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी: स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील चन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उस से अधिक के "ई" के मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$ , या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (143)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3036.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issued and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Multi load cell type weigh bridge) weighing instrument with digital indication of "WB-E-30T" series of medium accuracy ( Accuracy class III) and with brand name "PONDUS Sendeavor" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Pondus Endeavor Private Limited, 501, Shalval Complex, Sarkhej Gandhi Nagar Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380 054 Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/363;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a multi-load cell based weight bridge type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 5kg . It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonnes and with number of verification scale intervals (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-31(143)/2001]

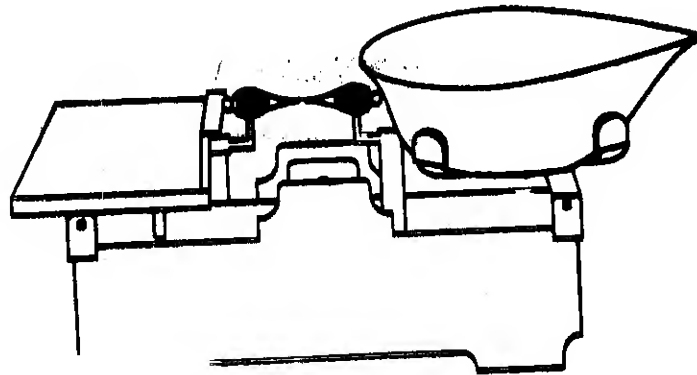
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3037.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मनहरलाल हरिलाल, देवला गेट, सावर कुण्डला गुजरात-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित काउन्टर मशीन के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "रति" है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिह्न आई एम डी/09/2003/259 सम्बुद्धित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक काउन्टर मशीन (वांत्रिक) है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के ऐसे ही मेश, यन्त्रोद्धार और कार्यकरण के सोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है।

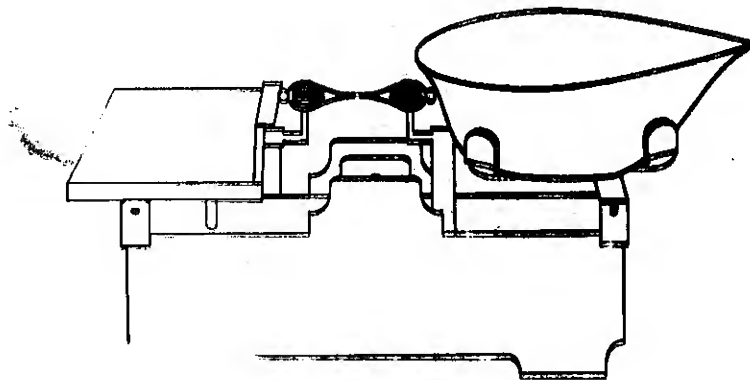
[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू.एन-21 (247)/2001]

जी. ए. कुज्यामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3037.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of counter machine with brand name "RATI" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Manharlal Harilal, Devla Gate, Savarkundla, Gujarat-364515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/259;



The said Model (see the figure given above) is a counter machine (Mechanical) with a maximum capacity of 10 kg.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 50kg manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same material with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(247)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3038.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पदमिनी इंडस्ट्रीज, 3, मंगल कालोनी, खोजा कालोनी के निकट, सांगली-416416 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एक्ट" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एकार्ड" है जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/219 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है ;

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) अधिकतम क्षमता 350 ग्रा., न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जा सकती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (10)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S.O. 3038.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class-II) and "ACT" series with brand name "ACCORD", manufactured by M/s. Padmini Industries, 3, Mangl Colony, near Khoja Colony, Sangali-416416 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/219;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 350g, minimum capacity 200mg and belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class-II). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10mg. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(10)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

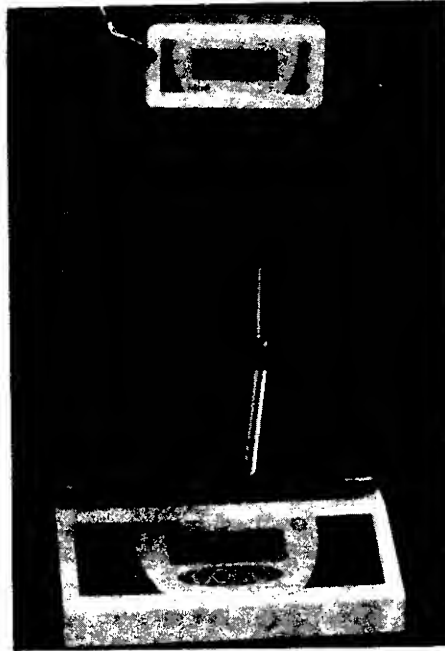
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3039.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) (बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976) (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस.पी. इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन, 1 हिबरा काम्पलेक्स, राजेन्द्र पार्क चार रास्ता, अहमदाबाद-382415 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "आई डी टी-022 श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आइडियल" (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/2003/271 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी भारसेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट ओर 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान के लिए 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ , या  $5 \times 10^3$ , हैं, के जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(91)/2001 ]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

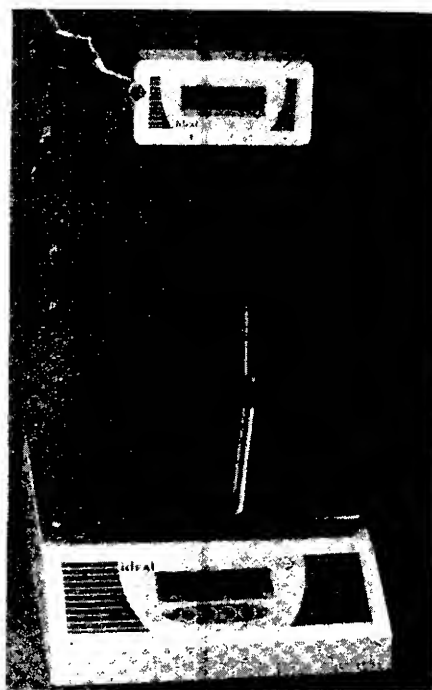
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S.O. 3039.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (*see the figure given below*) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "IDT-022" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "IDEAL" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. S.P. Instrumentation, 1. Hibra Complex, Rajendra Park Char Rastha, Ahmedabad-382 415 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/271.

The said model (*see the figure given below*) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 22 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ ,  $k$  being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(91)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3040.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस.पी. इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन, 1, हिबरा कॉम्प्लेक्स, राजेन्द्र पार्क चार रास्ता, अहमदाबाद-382415 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "आई डी पी-500" शृंखला के स्वतः-सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आइडियल (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/2003/272 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी भारसेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ , या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, के जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (91)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3040.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "IDP-500" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "IDEAL" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. S.P. Instrumentation, 1, Hibra Complex, Rajendera Park Char Rastha, Ahmedabad-382 415 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/272;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

**Sealing :** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging from 50 kg to 1000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(91)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

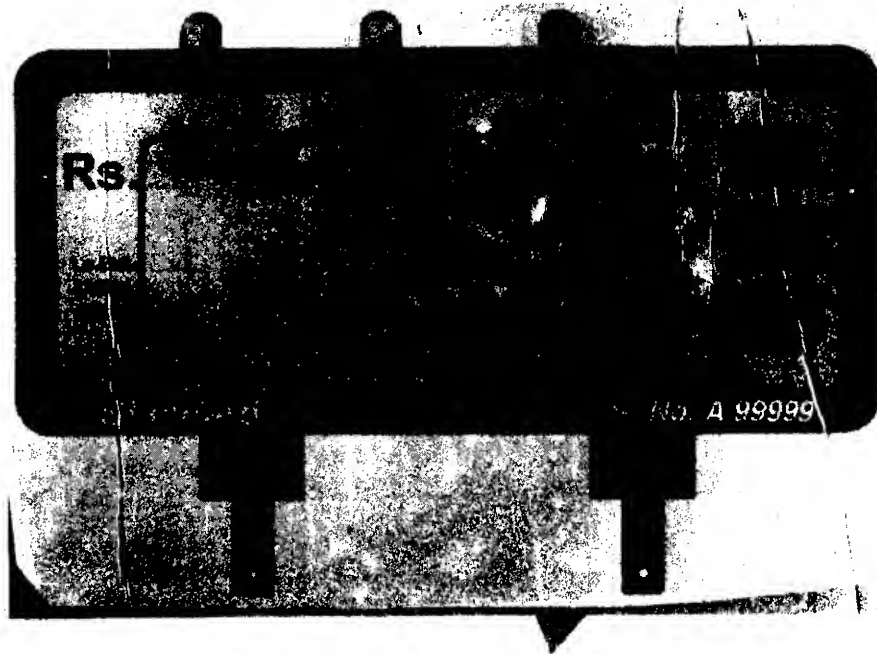


नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3041.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टैण्डर्ड मीटर मैनुफैक्चरिंग कं., 102/ए, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, हादप्सर, पुणे-411013 द्वारा विनिर्मित "स्टैण्डर्ड" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन, सहित (टैक्सी मीटर) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टैण्डर्ड" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/297 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए उपकरण को खोलने से रोकने के लिए पल्स जनरेटर केबल संयोजक और मुख्य किराया मीटर की सीलबन्दी की गई है।



उक्त मॉडल एक टैक्सी मीटर है जिसमें दूरी और समय मापक युक्ति सहित अंकक सूचन समाविष्ट है। यह निरंतर योग करता है तथा यात्रा के किसी क्षण में किराया और यात्री द्वारा संदेश प्रभार उपदर्शित करता है। संदेश किराया कतिपय गति से ऊपर तय की गई दूरी और अनुबंधित यात्रा के दौरान उस गति से नीचे लगे समय का फलनक है। मीटर का पठन सांत खंडीय प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) द्वारा उपदर्शित किया जाता है और विद्युत प्रदाय डी सी 12 बोल्ट है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (278)/2001 ]

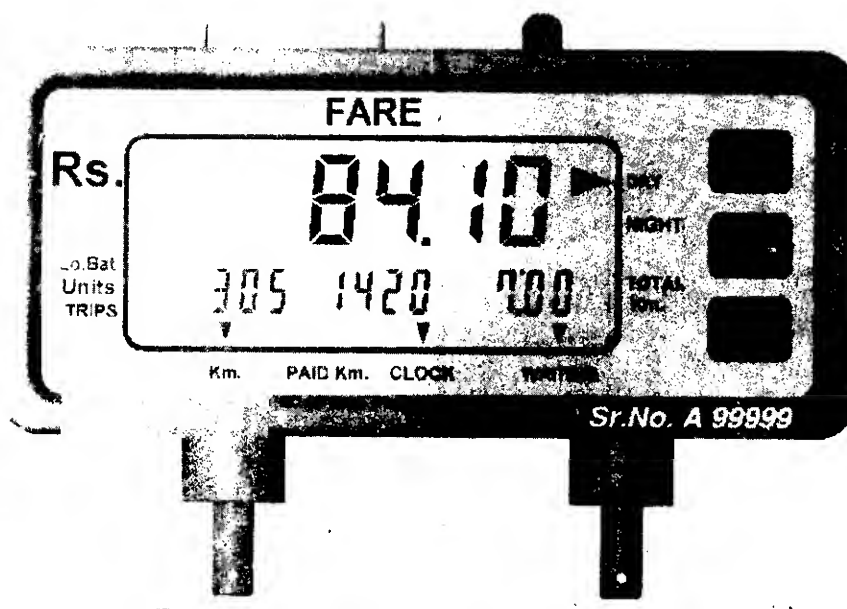
पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S.O. 3041.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Taxi meter of 'Standard' series with digital display and with brand name "STANDARD" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Standard meter Mfg Co, 102/A, Industrial Estate, Hadapsar, Pune-411013, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/297;.

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done on the pulse generator, cable connector and the main fare meter to prevent the opening of the instrument for fraudulent practices.



The said model is a taxi meter with digital indication incorporated with a distance and time measuring the device. It totalizes continuously indicates the fare at any moment of the journey, and charges payable by passenger. The 'Fare to pay' is a function of the distance travelled above a certain speed and of the length of the time occupied below that speed during the contracted travel. The reading of the meter is indicated by seven segments light emitting diode (LED) and power supply is DC 12 V.

[F. No. WM-21(278)/2001]

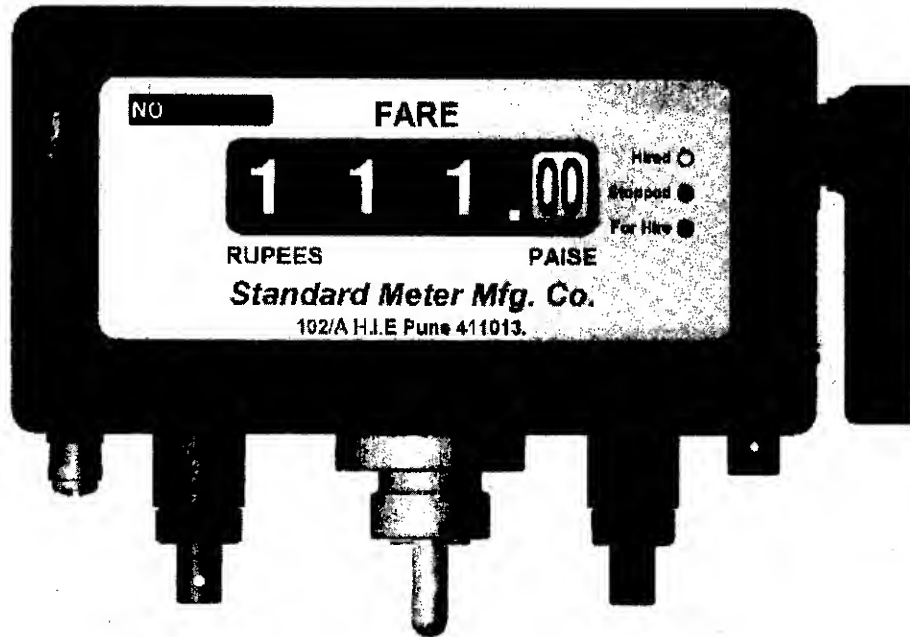
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3042.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टैण्डर्ड मीटर मैनुफैक्चरिंग कं., 102/ए, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, हादप्सर, पुणे-411013 द्वारा विनिर्मित "स्टैण्डर्ड" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन, सहित (टैक्सी मीटर) यांत्रिक प्रकार के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टैण्डर्ड" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/298 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए उपकरण को खोलने से रोकने के लिए केवल संयोजक और मुख्य किराया मीटर की सीलबन्दी की गई है।



उक्त मॉडल एक टैक्सी मीटर है जिसमें दूरी और समय मापक युक्ति सहित सदृश सूचन समाविष्ट है। यह निरंतर योग करता है तथा यात्रा के किसी क्षण में किराया और यात्री द्वारा संदेय प्रभार उपदर्शित करता है। संदेय किराया कतिपय गति से ऊपर तय की गई दूरी और अनुबंधित यात्रा के दौरान उस गति से नीचे लगे समय का फलनक है।

[ फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (278)/2001 ]

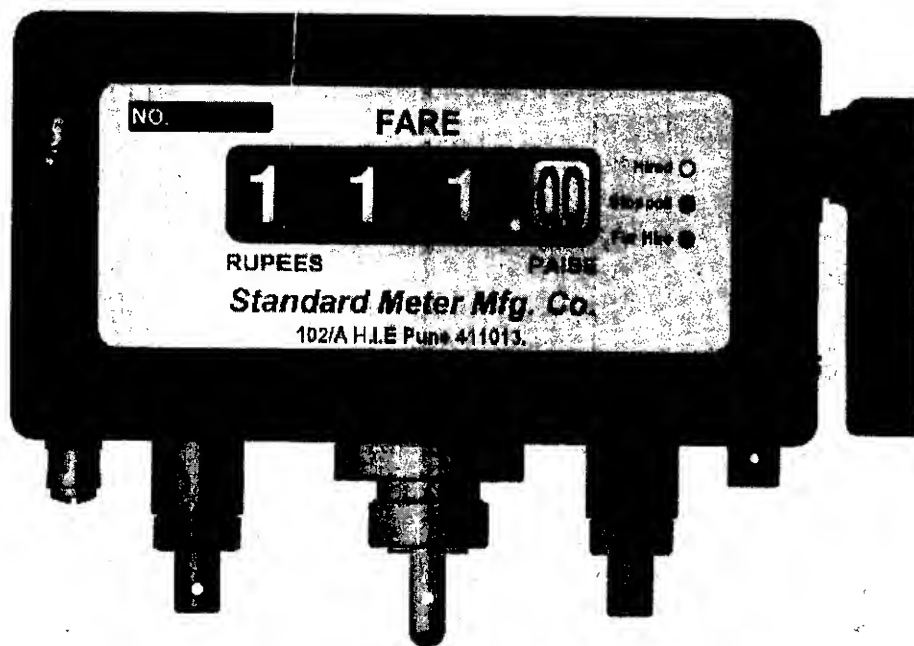
पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3042.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Taxi meter (Mechanical type) of 'Standard' series with brand name 'STANDARD' (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Standard Meter Mfg Co. 102/A, Industrial Estate, Hadapsar, Pune-411013, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/298;

**Sealing :** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also to be done on the cable connector and the main fare meter to prevent the opening of the instrument for fraudulent practices.



The said model is a taxi meter with analogous indication incorporated with a distance and time measuring the device. It totalize continuously indicates the fare at any moment of the journey, and charges payable by passenger. The 'Fare to pay' is a function of the distance travelled above a certain speed and of the length of the time occupied below that speed during the contracted travel.

[F. No. WM-21(278)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

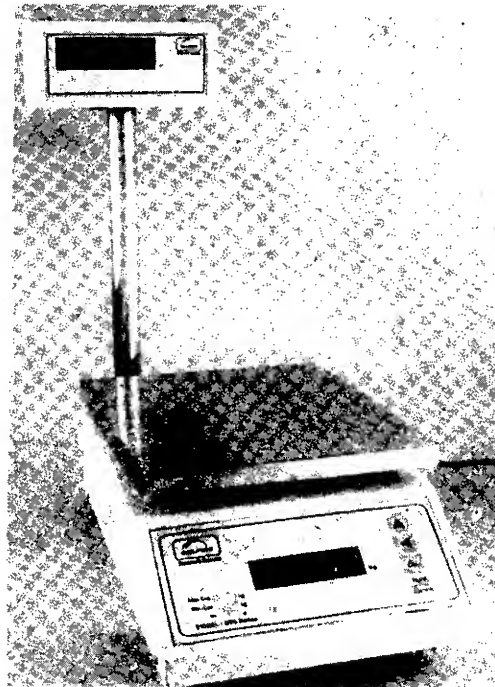
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3043.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों के अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गणेश एण्ड कम्पनी, 24, प्रभु श्रीराम मन्दिर मार्ग, चौथा कुम्हारवाडा, एस वी पी रोड, मुंबई-400004 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "डी टी एस" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डाल्फिन" (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/212 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी भारसेल आधारित अस्वचालित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) टेबल टाप प्रकार अंककसूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील गन्दी की गई है।



आर, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान, अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ , या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  के हैं जो के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (6)/2002]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

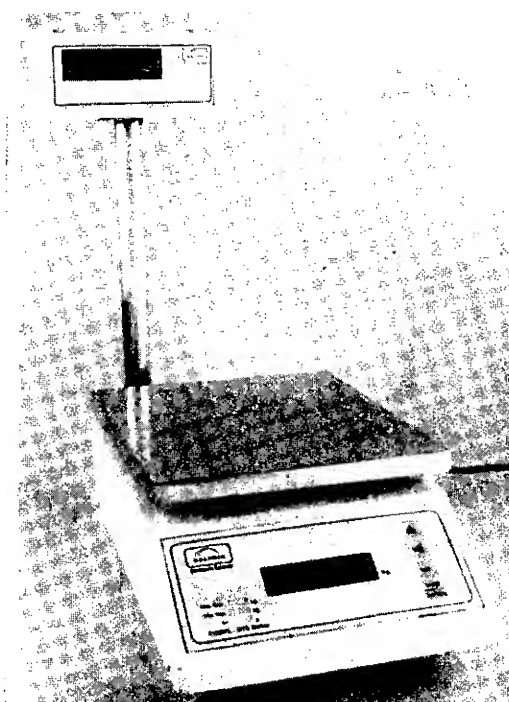
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S.O. 3043.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "DTS" series with brand name "DOLPHIN" manufactured by M/s. Ganesh & Company, 24, Prabhu Shree Ram Mandir Marg, 4th Kumbharwada, S. V. P. Road, Mumbai—400004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/212:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 10 kg minimum capacity 20g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy Class-III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230 volts 50 Hertz alternate current power supply:

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument(s) of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(6)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

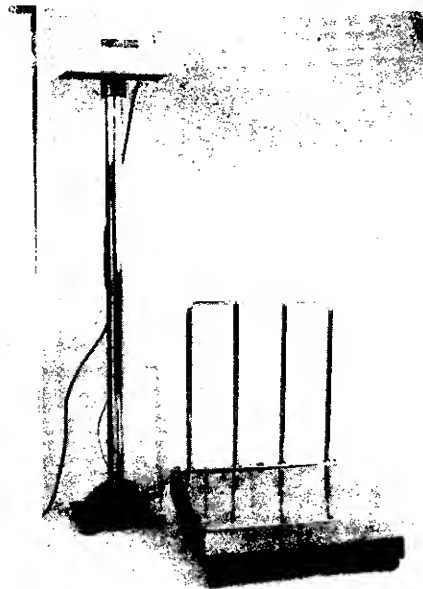
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3044.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गणेश एण्ड कम्पनी, 24, प्रभु श्रीराम मन्दिर मार्ग, चौथा कुम्हारवाडा, एस वी पी रोड, मुंबई-400004 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “डी टी एस” शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंककसूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डाल्फिन” (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/213 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी भारसेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) अंककसूचन सहित प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्तों धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम का धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 500 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ , या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं जो के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (6)/2002 ]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

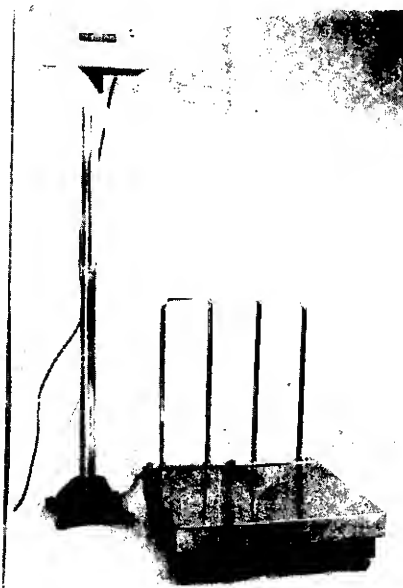
New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3044.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "DTS" series with brand name "DOLPHIN" manufactured by M/s. Ganesh & Company, 24, Prabhu Stree Ram Mandir Marg, 4th Kumbharwada, S. V. P. Road, Mumbai—400004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/213:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 300 kg minimum capacity 1kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy Class-III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 50g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 500kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(6)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology



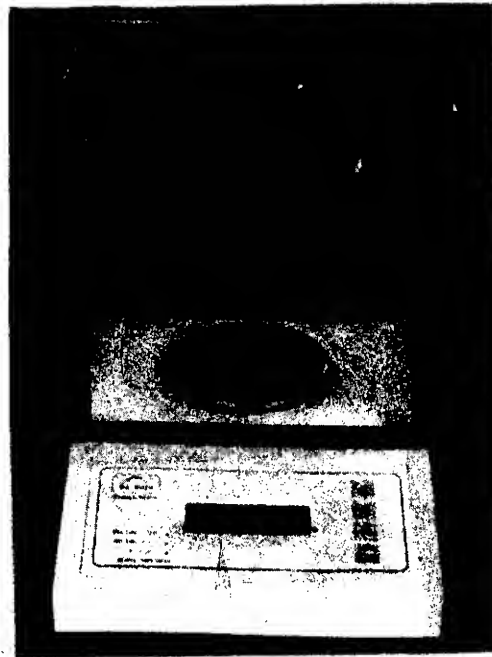
नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3045.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) (बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976) (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गणेश एण्ड कम्पनी, 24, प्रभु श्रीराम मन्दिर मार्ग, चौथा कुम्हारवाड़ा, एस वी पी रोड, मुंबई-400004 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "डी एम एस" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डाल्फिन" (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/2003/211 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी भारसेल आधारित अस्वचालित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) अंकक सूचन सहित (टेबलटाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि.ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं जो के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (6)/2002]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S.O. 3045.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class-II) and "DMS" series with brand name "DOLPHIN" manufactured by M/s. Ganesh & Company, 24, Prabhu Shree Ram Mandir Marg, 4th Kumbharwada, S. V. P. Road, Mumbai—400004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/211;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 300g. minimum capacity 200mg and belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy Class-II). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

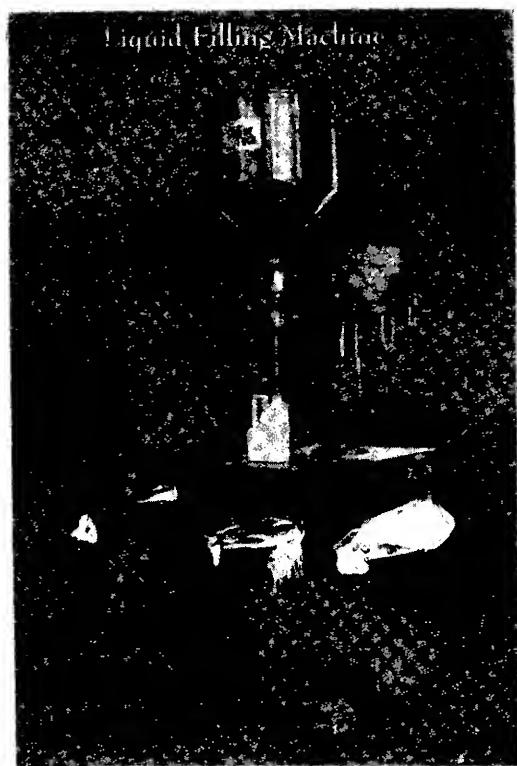
[F. No. WM-21(6)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3046.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पूजा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, यूनीवर्सल फाउन्ड्रीज कम्पाउंड, गली नं 3, मोगरा, विलेय रोड, अंधेरी (ई) मुम्बई-400069 द्वारा विनिर्मित "पी ई-डब्ल्यू-जी एम" शृंखला की अस्वचालित, भरण (पिस्टन फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पी ई डब्ल्यू-पी एफ" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे उक्त अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/250 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक परिमाणात्मक (पिस्टन फिलर प्रकार) स्वचालित भरण मशीन जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है। इसका निगर 20—30 भरण प्रति मिनट है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका प्रयोग तेल, ग्रीस, जेली, जेम लेई, दही, घी, वनस्पति, पेन्ट आदि श्यान द्रवों के भरण के लिए किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन भरण मशीन भी होगी जो 2 ग्रा. से 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे समतुल्य परिणाम के बीच की रेंज में है।

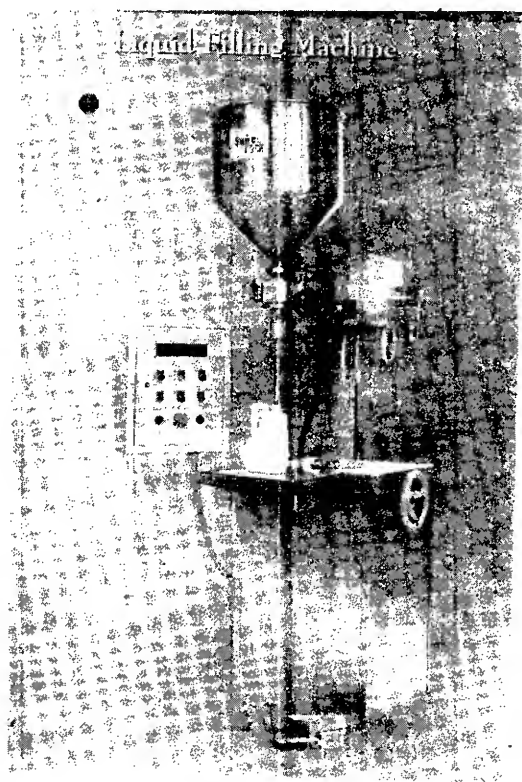
[ फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (94)/2002 ]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S.O. 3046.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) of series "PEW-PF" (herein referred to as the said Model) and with brand name "PEW-PF" manufactured by M/s. Pooja Engineering Works, Universal Foundaries Compound, Gali No. 3, Mongara Village Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400069, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/250;



The said Model is a volumetric (Piston Filler type) automatic filling machine of maximum capacity 1000g. Its output is 20-30 fills per minute. It operates on 230V and 50Hz alternative current power supply. It is used for filling the viscous liquids like oil, grease, jelly, jam, paste, curds, ghee, vanaspathi, paints, distemper etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between 2g to 5kg or equivalents volumes, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

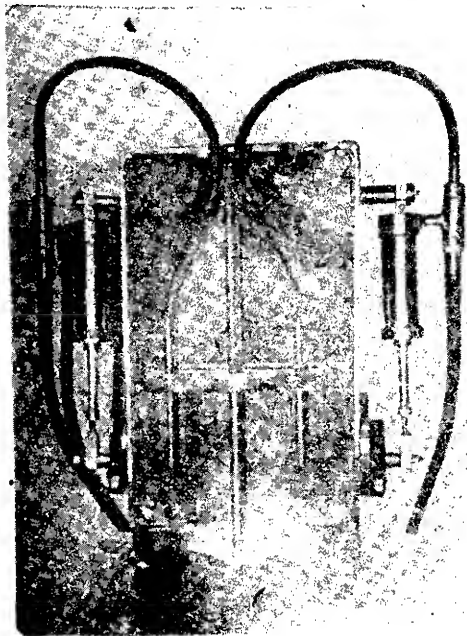
[F. No. WM-21(94)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3047.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पूजा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, यूनीवर्सल फाउन्ड्रीज कम्पाउंड, गली नं 3, भोगरा, विलेय रोड, अंधेरी (ई) मुम्बई-400069 द्वारा विनिर्मित "पी ई-डब्ल्यू-जी एम" श्रृंखला की स्वचालित, भरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पी ई डब्ल्यू-जी एम" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे उक्त अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/249 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक परिमाणात्मक (भारमितीय फिलर प्रकार) स्वचालित भरण मशीन जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है। इसका निर्गत 10 से 20 भरण प्रति मिनट है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका प्रयोग दुग्ध, मिनरलवाटर, मट्ठा, ताड़ी आदि श्यान द्रवों के भरण के लिए किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की भरण मशीन भी होगी जो 2 ग्रा. से 5 कि.ग्रा. या उसके समतुल्य परिमाण के बीच की रेंज में है।

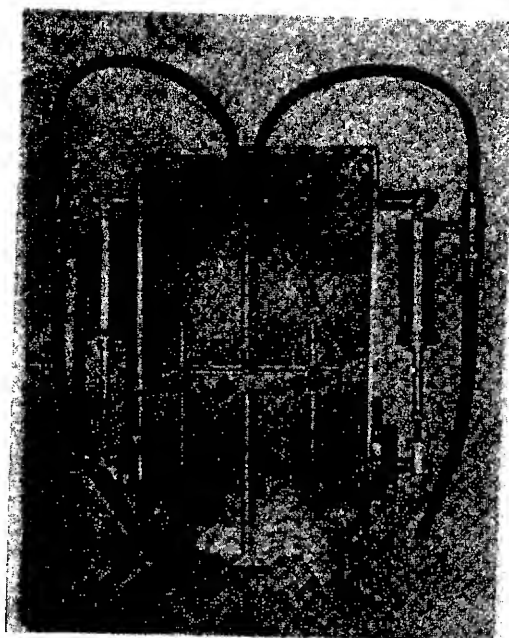
[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(94)/2002]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S.O. 3047.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic filling machine (Gravimetric Filler) of series "PEW-GM" (herein referred to as the said Model) and with brand name "PEW-GM" manufactured by M/s. Pooja Engineering Works, Universal Foundaries Compound, Gala No. 3, Mongara Village Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400069, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/249;



The said Model is a volumetric (Gravimetric Filler type) automatic filling machine of maximum capacity 1000g. Its output is 10-20 fills per minute. It operates on 230V and 50Hz alternative current power supply. It is used for filling the low viscous liquids like milk, mineral water, butter milk, arrack etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between 2g to 5kg or equivalents volumes, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(94)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3048.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह घोषणा करता है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यह माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, माडल "चरवावइल" मधुकुलम, साउथ पो ओ जिला एलेपी (केरल) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "आई" श्रृंखला की अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इंटरटेक" है (जिसे माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/226 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करता है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3 का) है। माडल का अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श यूनिट प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्तित प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ , या  $5 \times 10^3$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (63)/2002]

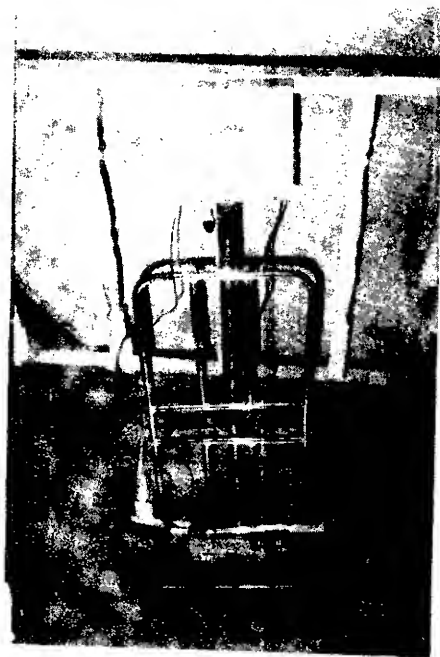
पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S.O. 3048.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type), with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "INP" series with brand name "INTERTECH", manufactured by M/s. Dev Electronic System, "Chakhaoil" Muthukulam, South P.O. Dist. Alleppy (Kerala); and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/226;

The said Model, (see the figure) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 100kg, minimum capacity 200g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230V, and 50Hz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 300kg and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(63)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का० आ० 3049.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स देव इलैक्ट्रानिक्स सिस्टम, "चरवाविल" मधुकुलम, साउथ पो ओ जिला एलेपी (केरल) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "आई एन टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इंटर टेक" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/225 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है तथा मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श यूनिट प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं जिसमें 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(63)/2002]

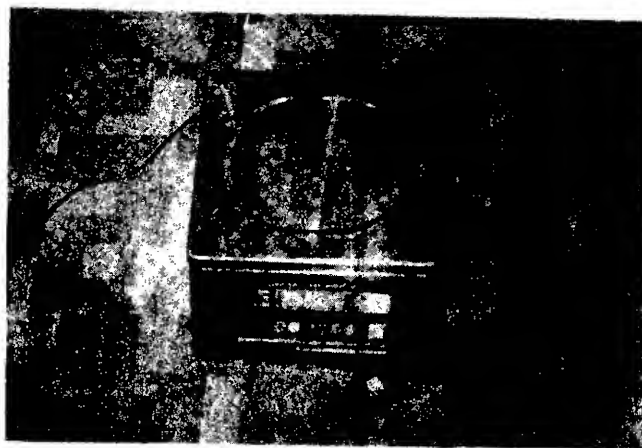
पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3049.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication (herein referred to as the model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "INT" series with brand name "INTERTECH", manufactured by M/s Dev Electronic System, "Chakhaoil" Muthukulam, South P.O., Dist. Alleppy (Kerala), and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/225;

The said Model (see the figure) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 30kg, minimum capacity 100g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 5g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more, where n is 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 'k' being a positive or negative whole number or eq. to zero and the instrument shall be of the same design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

(63/2002)

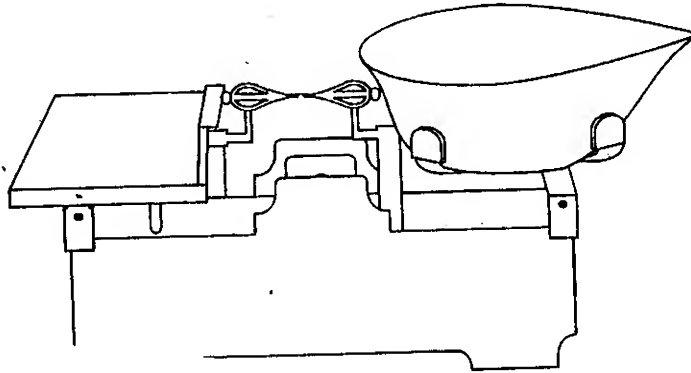
P. A. KHANNA

Director, Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का० आ० 3050.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बांट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लोहार पोपट लाल मंजी भाई, देवला गेट, सावर कुण्डला, गुजरात-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित काउन्टर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "त्रिशूल" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/260 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक काउन्टर मशीन (यांत्रिक) है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है।

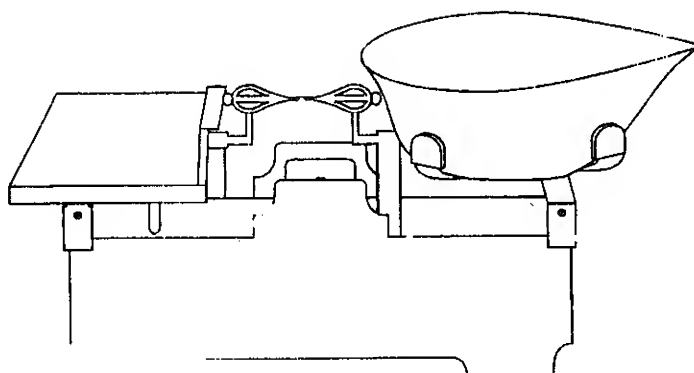
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(252)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3050.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of counter machine with brand name "TRISHUL", (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Lohar Popatlal Manjibhai, Devla Gate, Savarkundla, Gurarat-364515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/260;



The said Model (see the figure given above) is a counter machine (Mechanical) with a maximum capacity of 10kg.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 50kg manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

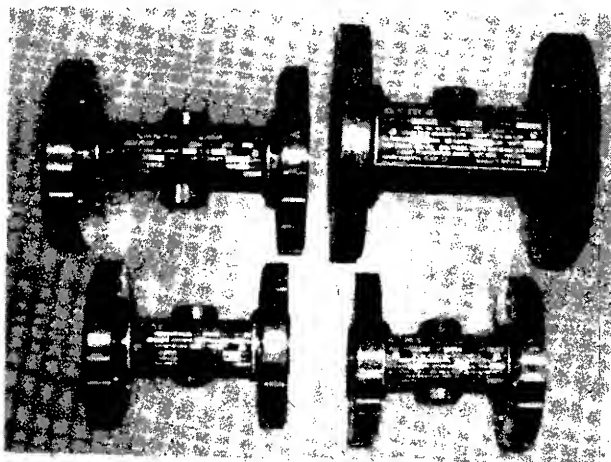
[F. No. WM-21(252)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का० आ० 3051.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, नेशनल स्टैंडर्ड कमीशन, आस्ट्रेलिया प्रमाण पत्र एन एस सी 170 बी द्वारा अनुदत्त मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षण परिणाम के साथ विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एक्मे फ्लुइड हैंडलिंग प्रा.लि. 32, ग्रीन रोड डांडेनांग 317 मेलबोर्न आस्ट्रेलिया द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स स्लेम प्रा. लि. बिब्वेवाड़ी इण्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट 691/ए/2, पुणे, सतारा रोड, पुणे-411037 द्वारा भारत में बिक्रीत "टरबाइन मीटर" शृंखला के प्रदर्श एक्मे वी टी एम 150 ए सीरीज प्रपुंज एल पी जी प्रवाह मीटर प्रणाली के "द्रवों" (जल के सिवाय) के लिए मीटरों के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्मे वी टी एम" (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2003/371 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



सीलबन्दी: अंशांकन समायोजनों के लिए जाती है जिन्हें सूचक के पृष्ठ भाग पर सीलबन्द पेच द्वारा स्थिर कवर के माध्यम से सीलबन्द किए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। मॉडल (आकृति देखिए)। उक्त मॉडल की तकनीकी विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं :

तकनीकी विशेषताएं:

अधिकतम मात्रा	—	100 लीटर
न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर	—	100 लीटर/मिनट
अधिकतम प्रवाह दर	—	500 लीटर/मिनट
एल पी जी घनत्व रेंज	—	305-500 कि.ग्रा./एम <sup>3</sup>
एल पी जी तापमान रेंज	—	10° सें. से 50° सें. तक
प्रदर्श	—	एल सी डी (द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श)

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है से विनिर्मित वी टी एम 075, वी टी एम 100ए और वी टी एम 200 ए शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के मापन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(124)/2000 ]

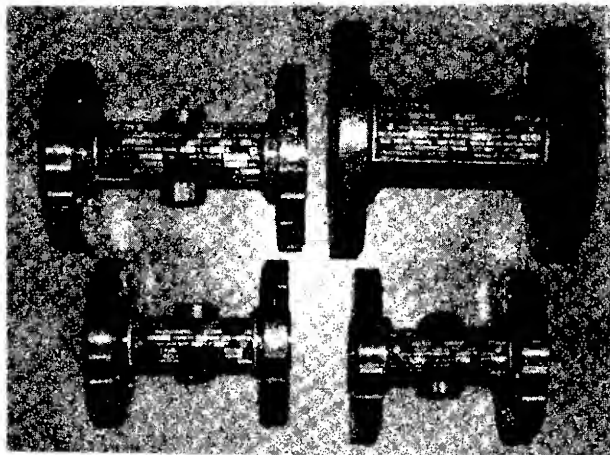
पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3051.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, alongwith model approval and test results, granted by National Standards Commission, Australia Certificate No. NSC 170B is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of meters for liquids (other than water) of Acme VTM 150 A series bulk LPG flow metering system with digital display (hereinafter referred to as the said model) with brand name "ACME-VTM Series Turbine Meter", manufactured by of M/s. Acme Fluid Handling Pvt. Ltd, 32, Green Road, Dandenong 317 Melbourne, Australia and sold in India by M/s. SBEM Pvt. Ltd., Bibwewadi Industrial Estate 691/A/2, Pune Satara Road, Pune-411037 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/371;

Sealing: Provision is made for the calibration adjustments to be sealed by means of a cover fixed by a scaled Screw at the rear of the indicator.



The model (see the figure). The technical features of the said model are as follow :

Technical features:

Minimum quantity	100 litre
Minimum flow rate	100 litre/minute
Maximum flow rate	500 litre/minute
LPG density range	: 305—500 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
LPG Temperature range	: 10° C to 50° C
Display	LCD (Licquid crystal display)

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the measuring instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of VTM075, VTM100A and VTM 200A series manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(124)/2000]

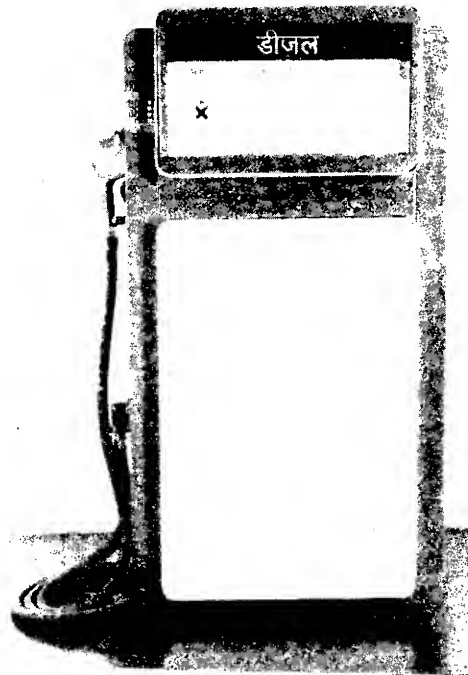
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का० आ० 3052.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एपलैब लिमिटेड, एपलैब हाउस, ए/5 वाग्ले इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, एस्टेट-थाणे-400054 द्वारा विनिर्मित "ईईईएचएल" शृंखला के अंकक प्रदर्श सहित वितरक पम्प के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एपलैब एक्सल" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/377 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी: स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बंद करने के अतिरिक्त, सीलबन्दी कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मापक यूनिट और योगक को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी की जाएगी।



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) सकारात्मक विस्थापन मीटर वाला वितरक पंप है जिसमें समायोजन के लिए अंशांकन चक्र की व्यवस्था है। सभी प्रकार के पेट्रोल उत्पादों को मापने के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। प्रवाह दर 40 लीटर से 80 लीटर प्रति मिनट की रेंज में है। इसमें धनीय मान या परिणाम के लिए पूर्व निर्धारित युक्ति लगी है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(300)/2001 ]

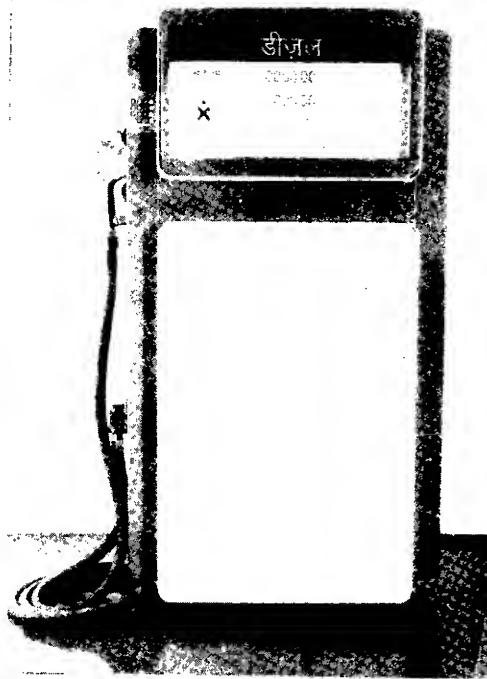
पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3052.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of dispense pump with digital display (hereinafter referred to as the said model) and of 'EAE HL' series and with brand name 'APLAB-EXCELL' manufactured by M/s. Aplab Limited, Aplab House, A/5, wagle Industrial Estate, Thane-400054 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/377;

**Sealing :** In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also done to prevent the opening of the measuring unit and totalizer for fraudulent practices.



The said model (see the figure given above) is a dispensing pump with positive displacement meter provided with calibration wheel for adjustment. It is used to measure all type of petroleum products. The flow rate is ranging from 40 litre to 80 litre/minute. It has present device for money value or volume.

[F.No. WM-21(300)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

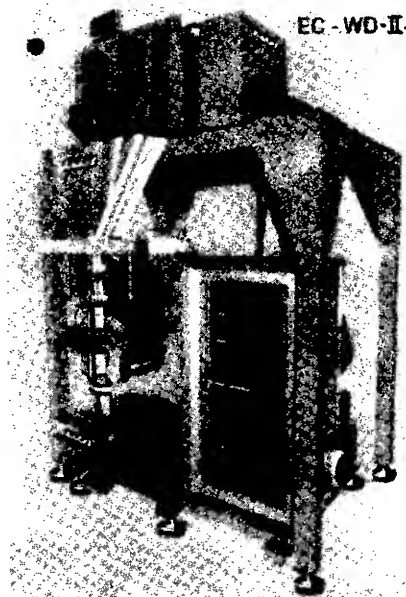


नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3053.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एकलैट आटो पैक्स प्रा. लि. सं. 2-4-82 # 301, तीसरा तल, मिशा गार्डन, शाम लाल एस्टेट, सिक्स रोड, ठारीबन्द सिकन्दराबाद-9 द्वारा विनिर्मित "ई सी डब्ल्यू डी-2" शृंखला के स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण और बोराभरण मशीन (तनाव गेज भार सेल आधारित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एकलैट" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/372 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

**सीलबन्दी:** सीलबन्दी बिन्दु स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के निकट पैनल बोर्ड के पृष्ठ भाग पर लगाया जाता है। कपटपूर्ण उपयोग से बचने के लिए, समुचित स्थान पर अतिरिक्त सीलबन्दी की जाती है।



यह मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित तोलन और बोराभरण मशीन है। इसमें प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श वाली कार्यक्रमीय तर्क नियंत्रित (पी एल सी) आधारित प्रणाली के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करने वाले तनाव गेज प्रकार भार सेल समाविष्ट है। मशीन 10 कि.ग्रा. से 100 कि.ग्रा. के बीच के किसी भी रेंज का परिदान करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। यह मशीन उत्पाद विनिर्देशों और बोरे की मात्रा पर निर्भर करते हुए 3 बोरे प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन चाय, उर्वरक, रसायन, प्लास्टिक चिप्स, अनाज, भेषजी रंजक और वर्णक, चीनी, पशुचारा आदि उत्पाद जैसे मुक्त प्रवाह उत्पादों को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(239)/2001 ]

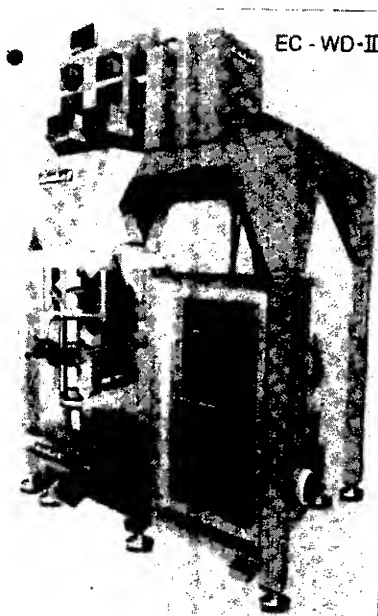
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3053.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the automatic weighing and bagging machine (strain gauge load cell based) of 'EC-WD-II' series and with brand name "ECLAT" (herein referred as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Eclat Auto Packs Pvt. Ltd. No. 2-4-82 # 301, 3rd Floor, Misha Gardens, Shamlal Estate, Sikh Road, Taribund, Secunderabad-9 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2003/372;

**Sealing :** The sealing point is provided on the back side of the panel board near stamping plate. To avoid fraudulent use additional sealing is done at the appropriate place.



The Model (see the figure given) is an automatic weighing and bagging machine. It is incorporated with strain gauge type load cell working on the principle of programmable logic controlled (PLC) based system with light emitting diode display. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 10 kg to 100 kg. It can fill 3 bags per minute (maximum) depending upon the product specifications and quantity of the Bag. The machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as tea, fertilisers, chemicals, plastics chips, cereals, pharmaceuticals, dyes and pigments, sugar, animal feeds, etc. products. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-2I(239)/2001]

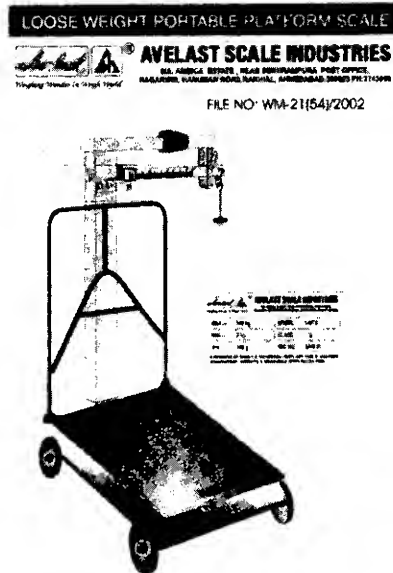
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का. आ. 3054.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसूर एवलास्ट स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 9ए, अम्बिका इस्टेट, सुखरामपुरा पोस्ट आफिस, नागरेल हनुमान रोड, राखियाल, अहमदाबाद-380023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले अस्वचालित स्टील यार्ड और प्रो-वेट सहित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एवलास्ट” (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/228 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल यांत्रिक प्रकार का लीवर आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. स्टील यार्ड और प्रो-वेट सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 किग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 किग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(54)/2002 ]

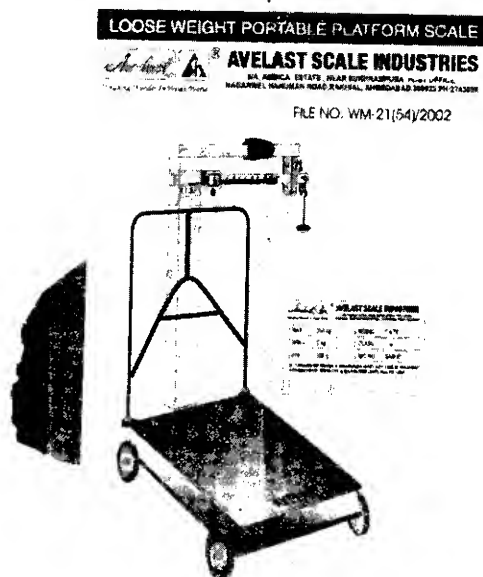
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3054.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical platform type) with steel yard and pro-weight (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AVELAST", manufactured by M/s. Avelast Scale Industries, 9A, Ambica Estate, Shukhrampura post office, Nagarwel Hanuman Road, Rakhial, Ahmedabad-380023 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2003/228;

The said model is a mechanical type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform type) with steel yard and pro-weight maximum capacity 300 kg., minimum capacity 2 kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 1000kg. and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

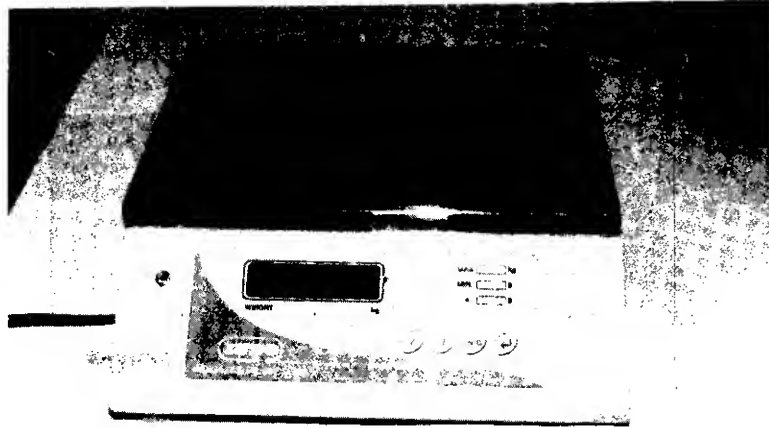
[F. No. WM-21(54)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3055.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी-गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इंडिका डिजिटल सिस्टम्स, 7/137, नारायण पेट, ईचलकरनजी-416115 जिला कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "आई डी ए-टी टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इन्डो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/217 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल का दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा., न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई.) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत, प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी स्प्रिंगबन्दी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(13)/2002]

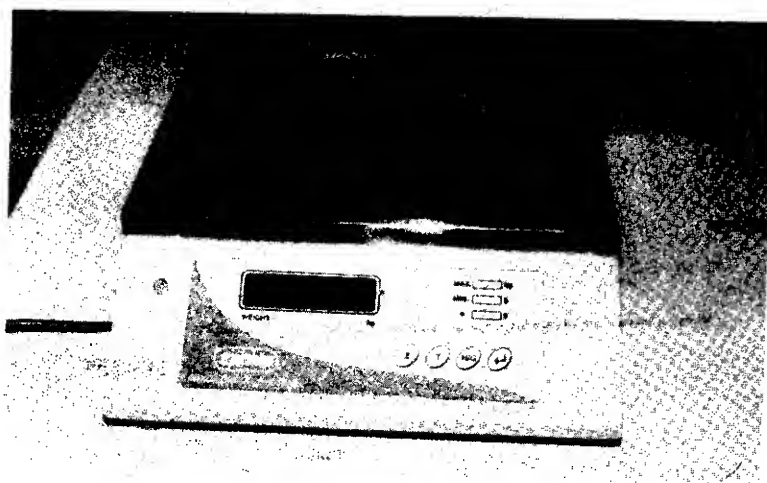
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3055.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "IDSTT" series with brand name "INDO", manufactured by M/s. Indica Digital Systems, 7/137, Narayanpeth, Ichalkaranji 416115, Dist. Kolhapur, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/217;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 10kg, minimum capacity 20g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 1g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

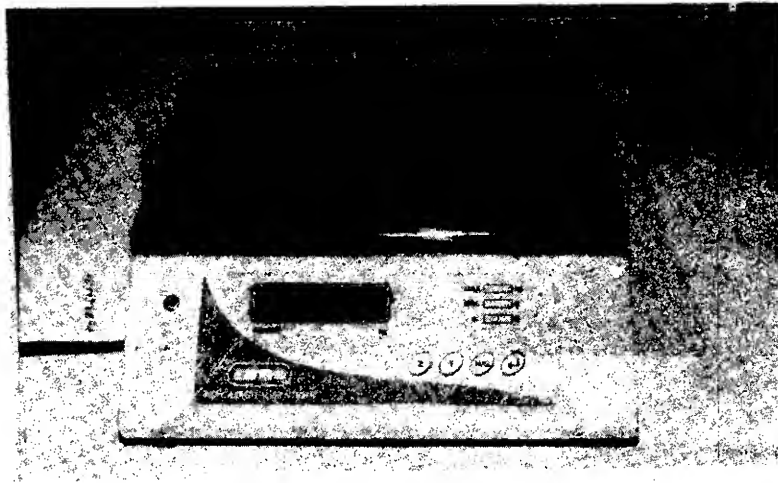
[F. No. WM-21(13)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3056.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इंडिका डिजिटल सिस्टम्स, 7/137, नारायण पेठ, ईचलकरनजी-416115 जिला कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "आई डी एम" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इन्डो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/218 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल का दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा., न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्प्रेरक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापनमाप मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  है, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(13)/2002]

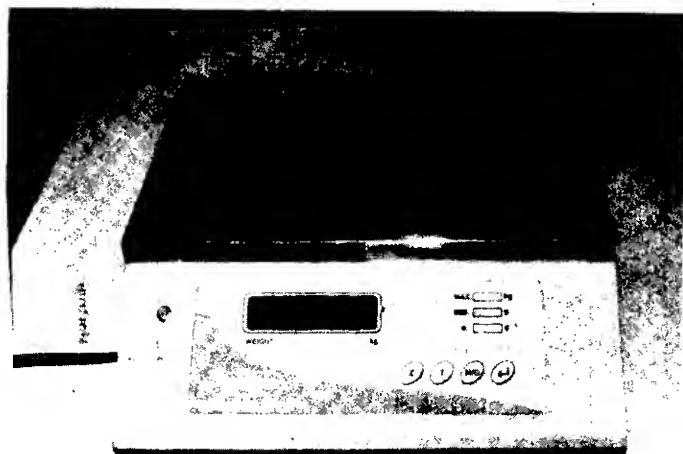
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

**S. O. 3056.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "IDS" series with brand name "INDO", manufactured by M/s. Indica Digital Systems, 7/137, Narayanpeth, Ichalkaranji 416115, Dist. Kolhapur, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/218;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 30kg, minimum capacity 100g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 5g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instruments operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(13)/2002]

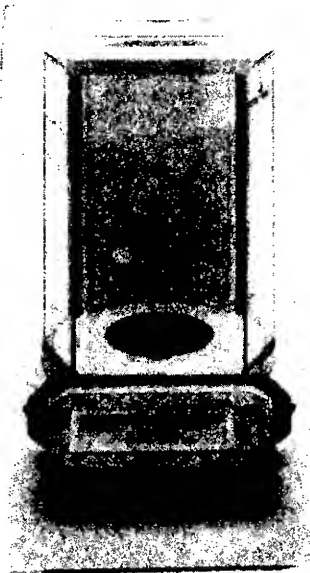
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3057.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाली "सी ई-1550 श्रृंखला की अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप टाइप) तोलन उपकरण के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिटिजन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स सिटिजन इंटरप्राइजेज, ई-45, पैन इंडस्ट्रियल काम्पलैक्स आर.टी. और चेक के समीप, दादरा सिल्वासा रोड (यू टी दादरा और नागर हवेली) द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/99/164 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है,



उक्त माडल विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग I) का तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 310 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल मान 1 मि. ग्राम है। माप का परिणाम प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) के उपयोग द्वारा उपदर्शित किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे, जिनका विनिर्माण उड़ी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 50,000 से कम या उसके बराबर तक है (एन > 50,000) तथा जिसका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(13)/99]

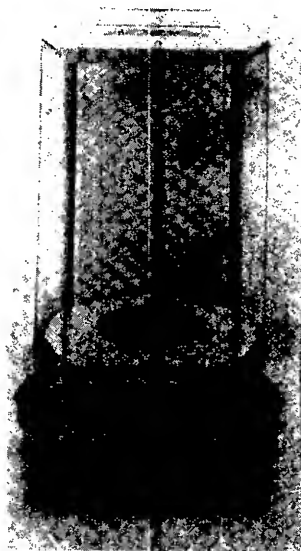
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3057.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CE-1550" series of special accuracy (Accuracy class I) and with brand name "CITIZEN" (herein referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. Citizen Enterprises, E-45, Pan Industrial Complex, Near RTO Check Post, Dadra Silvasa Road, Dadara (U.T. Dadra & Nagar Haveli) and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/99/164;

The said model (figure given below) is a magnetic sensor load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 310g. and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) not less than 50,000 and 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , 'k' being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, accuracy, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(13)/99]

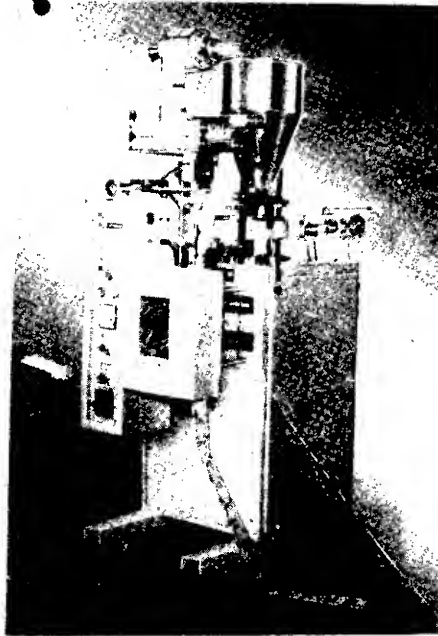
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3058.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ग्रिप इंजीनियर्स बी नं. 28/193, एम.एच.वी. कालोनी, मुम्बई-400051 द्वारा विनिर्मित "जी ई-पी एफ" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित भरण, (पिस्टन फिलर) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ग्रिप" है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/248 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल एक परिमाणात्मक (पिस्टन फिलर प्रकार) स्वचालित भरण मशीन जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। इसका निर्गत 40 भरण प्रति मिनट है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका प्रयोग नमक, मसाले, दाले, चिप्स, आवला, चाय, चीनी, चावल, बीज, अपमार्जक, औषधीय, कृषि-उत्पाद जैसे मुक्त प्रवाह उत्पाद वाले को भरने के लिए किया जाता।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के इस अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की भरण मशीन भी होगी जो 2 ग्रा. से 5 कि.ग्रा. के बीच की रेंज के क्षमता वाली है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(93)/2002]

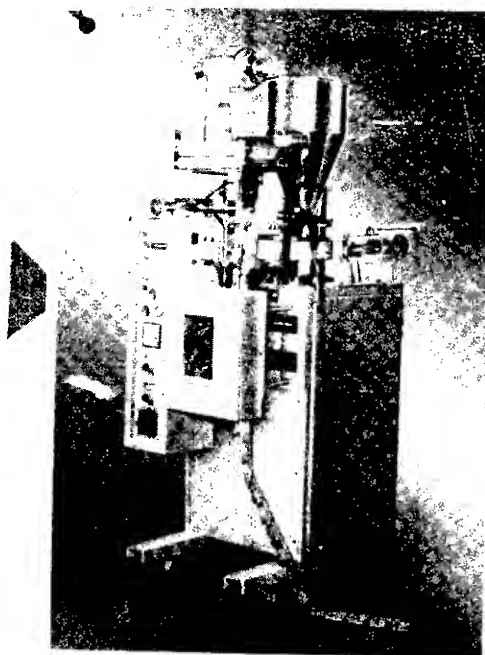
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2003

S. O. 3058.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) of series "GE-PF" (herein referred to as the said Model) and with brand name GRIP manufactured by M/s. Grip Engineers, B. No. 28/1493, M.H.B. Colony, Mumbai-400 051, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/248;

The said Model is a volumetric mechanical (Piston Filler type) Automatic filling machine of maximum capacity 500g. Its output is 40 fills per minute. It operates on 230V, and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. It is used for filling the viscous liquids like Oil, grease, Jelly, Jam, Paste, Curds, Ghee, Vanaspathi, Paints, Distemper etc.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between from 2g to 5kg or equivalents volumes, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(93)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

## पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3059.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2053 तारीख 21 जुलाई, 2003 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुपंगी) द्वारा मुन्दा-भटिंडा अपरिष्कृत तेल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुन्दा पत्तन स्थित अपरिष्कृत तेल संस्थापन से पंजाब राज्य में भटिंडा तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 13 अगस्त, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुपंगी) में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : सिरसा		जिला : सिरसा		राज्य : हरियाणा	
गांव का नाम	हदबस्त नं.	खसरा नं.	हिस्सा यदि कोई है	क्षेत्रफल कनाल	मरला
1	2	3	4	5	
जलालआना	251	56/21	—	0—2	
		146/13	—	0—4	

[फा. सं. आर.-31015/13/2000-ओ. आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 2003

S. O. 3059.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2053, dated the 21st July, 2003, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from crude oil terminal at Mundra Port in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundra-Bathinda Crude Oil Pipeline by Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited);

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on the 13th August 2003;

And, whereas, the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said, Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited), free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Sirsa		District : Sirsa		State : Haryana	
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Part Hissa No. (if any)	Extent Kanal-Marla	
1	2	3	4	5	
Jalalana	251	56/21	—	0-2	
		146/13	—	0-4	

[F. No. R-31015/13/2000-OR-II]  
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2003

का० आ० 3060.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 1920 तारीख 7 जुलाई 2003 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली परियोजना के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत और चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्धन के क्रियान्वयन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होकर हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को तारीख 25 जुलाई, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त पाइप लाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता से सक्षम प्राधिकारी को कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : रायपुर		जिला : पाली		राज्य : राजस्थान
गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5
रायपुर-II	2376	0	04	73
	2389	0	18	84

[फा. सं. आर-25011/11/2001-ओ.आर.-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2003

S. O. 3060.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Number S.O. 1920, dated the 7th July, 2003, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura sections of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System Project;

And whereas copies of the said notification were made available to the general public on the 25th July, 2003;

And whereas no objection have been received by the competent authority from the general public to the laying of the said pipeline;

And, whereas, the competent authority has, under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notifications is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Raipur		District : Pali		State : Rajasthan	
Name of the Village	Khasra No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq. mir.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Raipur-II	2376	0	04	73	
	2389	0	18	84	

[F. No. R-25011/11/2001-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2003

का० आ० 3061.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1921 तारीख 7 जुलाई, 2003 द्वारा उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली परियोजना के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत और चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संयर्जन के क्रियान्वयन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होकर हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आग्रह की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को तारीख 25 जुलाई, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त पाइप लाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता से सक्षम प्राधिकारी को कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विस्तरांगों से सुसज्ज, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

तहसील : सोजत		जिला : पाली		राज्य : राजस्थान	
गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	
पीपलाद	515	0	02	86	

[फा. सं. आर-25011/11/2001-ओ.आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2003

S. O. 3061.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Number S.O. 1921, dated the 7th July, 2003, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central

Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura sections of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System Project;

And whereas, copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the General public on the 25th July, 2003;

And whereas no objection have been received by the competent authority from the general public to the laying of the said pipeline;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notifications is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Sojat		District : Pali		State : Rajasthan	
Name of the Village	Khasra No.	Area			
		Hectare	Acre	Sq. mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Piplad	515	0	02	86	

[F. No. R-25011/11/2001-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

#### शहरी विकास और गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय

( शहरी विकास विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3062.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजघाट समाधि अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 41) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1), (2) और (3) के साथ पठित धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिनांक 31-10-2001 की अधिसूचना सं. 25011/7/85-डब्ल्यू 3 में आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय, राज्य मंत्री (शहरी विकास और गरीबी उपशमन) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) को श्री अनन्त कुमार के स्थान पर राजघाट समाधि समिति का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 25011/7/85-डब्ल्यू 2]

सेवा राम, अवर सचिव

#### MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(Department of Urban Development)

New Delhi, the 15th October, 2003

S.O. 3062.—In partial modification of Notification No. 25011/7/85-W 3 dated 31st October, 2001 the Central Government appoints Shri Bandaru Dattatraya, MOS(UD&PA) (Independent Charge) as Chairman of Rajghat Samadhi Committee in place of Shri Ananth Kumar, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 read with sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 (41 of 1951).

[F. No. 25011/7/85-W2]

SEWA RAM, Under Secy.



**श्रम मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

**का०आ० 3063.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 64/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 40012/74/98-आई०आर० (डीयू)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

**S.O. 3063.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 64/99) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-9-2003.

[No. L-40012/74/98-IR (DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE****CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH**

Presiding Officer : Shri S. M. Goel

Case No. ID 64/99

Shri Beli Ram son of Shri Ghoola Ram, Village Batahan, PO. Gambhar Khad, Distt. Mandi (HP).

... Applicant

**Versus**

1. The Director, Telecom Project-II. D/O Telecom Good Wood Estate, Madhav Kunj, Bharat Road, Shimla (HP).
2. The Divisional Engineer, Telecom Project, Chander Marg, Kotwali Bazar, Dharamshala (HP).

... Respondents

**APPEARANCES**

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Shri I. S. Sidhu

**AWARD**

(Passed on 11-9-2003)

Central Government vide notification No. L : 40012/74/98/IR.(DU) dated 16th of February, 1999 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of Director (Telecom Project-II) Shimla and Divisional Engineer (Telecom Project) Dharamshala in terminating the services of Shri Beli Ram son of Shri Goola Ram Ex-chowkidar at

Microwave Station at AJHU, Teh. Jogindernagar, Distt. Mandi (HP) is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. Case repeatedly called. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is dismissed in default and returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh

11-9-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

**का०आ० 3064.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 40012/76/98-आई०आर० (डीयू)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

**S.O. 3064.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 65/99) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-9-2003.

[No. L-40012/76/98-IR (DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE****CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH**

Presiding Officer : Shri S. M. Goel

Case No. ID 65/99

Gagan Kumar son of Shri Chhottu Ram V &amp; PO Gutkar, District Mandi (HP)

... Applicant

**Versus**

1. The Director, Telecom Project-II, Good Estate, Behari Road, Madhav Kunj, Shimla (HP).
2. The Divisional Engineer, Telecom Project Chander Marg, Kotwali Bazar Dharamshala (HP)

... Respondents

**APPEARANCES**

For the Workman : None  
 For the Management : Shri I. S. Sidhu

**AWARD**

(Passed on 11th September, 2003)

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-40012/76/98/IR(DU) dated 17th of Feb. 1999 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of Director (Telecom Project-II) Shimla and Divisional Engineer (Telecom Project) Dharamshala in terminating the services of Shri Gagan kumar son of Chhottu Ram Ex. Chowkidar at Microwave Station Mandi (HP) is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman despite many opportunities. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the workman since workman is not present to pursue with his case, the present reference is dismissed in default and returned to Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.  
 11-9-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 3065.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गैरीसन इंजीनियर (एयरफोर्स) के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्विवाद और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 176/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 14012/25/96-आई०आर० (डीयू)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 3065.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 176/97) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Garrison Engineer (Air Force) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-9-2003.

[No. L-14012/25/96-IR (DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
 CHANDIGARH

Case No. ID 176/97

PRESIDING OFFICER : Shri S. M. GOEL

M.E.S. Workers' Union Area Committee, Ambala  
 C/o Shri D. R. Sharma, H.N. 551 Sector-41-A,  
 Chandigarh

... Applicant

Versus

The Garrison Engineer (Airforce) MES, Halwara  
 District Ludhiana (PB).

... Respondents

**APPEARANCES**

For the Workman : Shri D. R. Sharma  
 For the Management : Shri K. K. Thakur

**AWARD**

(Passed on 15th September, 2003)

Central Govt. vide notification No. : L-14012/25/96/IR(DU) dated 30th of September, 1997 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of management of MES Garrison Engineer (Airforce), Halwara not granting pay scale of Rs. 950-1500 to 13 workers (List attached) is justified or not? If so, what relief workers are entitled to?”

2. Today the case was fixed for evidence of the workmen. The General Secretary of the Union Shri Om Singh appeared and made statement that they do not want to pursue the reference in this Tribunal and withdraw the same to pursue with either remedy. In view of the statement of Shri Om Singh, the present reference is dismissed as withdrawn with a liberty to avail other remedy. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.  
 15-9-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 3066.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्विवाद और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 45/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 29011/91/2001-आई०आर० (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 3066.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 45/2002) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-9-2003.

[No. L-29011/91/2001-IR (iv)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 18th September, 2003

Present : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 45/2002

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Burn Standard Company Ltd. Salem and their workman Sri P. Samiappan).

#### BETWEEN

Sri P. Samiappan : I Party/Workman

#### AND

The General Manager,  
Burn Standard Company Ltd.,  
Salem. : II Party/Management

#### APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : M/s. S. Arunachalam &  
C. Regurajan, Advocates

For the Management : Shi M. R. Raghavan,  
Advocate

#### ORDER

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29011/91/2001-IR(M) dated 6-5-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Salem in terminating the services of the workman Sri P. Samiappan, PF No. 4311 is justified ? If not, to what relief he is entitled to ?”

2. The matter was taken up on the file of this Tribunal as I.D. No. 45/2002 and notices were issued to both sides. Both sides have entered appearance through their advocates and filed their respective Claim Statement and Counter Statement.

3. When the matter was taken up for enquiry on 16-9-2003, after adjourning this case for many number of hearings, both the parties have not turned up. There was no representation at all on either side. Therefore, I do not find any sufficient cause to drag on this case for an indefinite period. Hence, this Tribunal comes to the

conclusion that both the parties are not interested in further prosecution of this case.

4. In view of the above circumstances, the present reference is returned to Ministry for want of prosecution. The Central Government is informed accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 18th September, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 3067.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 ( 1947 का 14 ) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक, अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 109/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/126/93-आई.आर. (डीयू)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2003

S.O. 3067.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 109/94) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CPWD and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2003.

[No. L-42012/126/93-IR (DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI B. N. PANDEY

I. D. NO. 109/94

Shri Baljit Singh S/o Shri Ram Dhan,  
C/o CPWD Mazdoor Union,  
E-26 (Old Qtr.) Raja Bazar,  
Baba Kharak Singh Marg,  
New Delhi.

Workman

Versus

M/s Executive Engineer,  
Sucheta Kriplani Hospital Dvn.,  
CPWD, Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital  
Campus, New Delhi.

Management

#### AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-42012/126/93-IR(DU) dated 22-9-94

has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the Executive Engineer, CPWD Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi in terminating the services of Sh. Baljit Singh S/o Shri Ram Dhan as Mason w.e.f. 2-8-92 is proper, legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

2. In brief the workman has claimed that he was initially employed as Beldar unskilled workman on muster roll in Construction Division VIII on 26-10-84 and he was promoted and designated as skilled workman on hand receipt from 1-1-86 to December, 1988 in the same Division from 1-1-89 to August, 1992 also worked as Mason and called the workman on work order continuously; that the Construction Division-VIII on which the workman was engaged handed over the work of maintenance of quarters alongwith workmen to Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital of the above Management, that the workman was supervised and paid direct by the management; that there was no third party between management and the workman, that the workman was paid only minimum wages from the very beginning i.e. 26-10-84 whereas similarly situated workman had been getting wages in the time scale of Rs. 950-1500 after judgment of Supreme Court in the matter of Surinder Singh and another Vs. Engineer in Chief CPWD; that the workman had completed more than 240 days of the service and he was illegally terminated from service of the management, that no notice pay, gratuity etc. were given to the workman at the time of his illegal termination of service; that the workman was also entitled to be regularised in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1500 after completion of six months of his continuous service as the above mentioned order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and that the management from 1-1-89 have treated the workman as on contract by offering him work order, but the workman himself was doing the work of Mason as he was previously performing the duties of Mason that the Management had changed service conditions of the workman without giving him prior notice as required under Section 9-A of the I.D. Act, 1947; that the termination of the workman being illegal, unjustified and improper is liable to be set aside and the workman is entitled to be reinstated in service w.e.f. 2-8-92 in the time scale of 950-1500 with all consequential benefits.

3. The claim of the workman has been contested by the management on various grounds alleged in the written statement. The Management has, inter alia, alleged that the action of Executive Engineer of Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital Division CPWD is not proper, legal and justified in discontinuing the work order which was no more required on post of regular Mason; that the workman Baljit Singh had never worked on muster roll nor on hand receipt as Mason from 26-10-84 to December, 1988 as claimed by him except in the year 1988-89, he had worked on work order on certain occasions and onward; that the running

work order in the name of Balbir Singh was handed over by the Construction Division No. 8 to the Division of the Management during handing over of income tax colony to Sucheta Kriplani Hospital Division for maintenance; that the workman was paid for the work executed by him again at the work order issued in his name; that the department/Management is concerned with the requisition of work, the contractor may himself do the work or get it done through labour employed by him which depends on the nature and the work. The material is to be issued to the contractor/person in whose name work order is executed; that since Shri Baljit Singh had never worked on muster roll nor on hand receipt hence the question of payment of minimum wages to him does not arise; that the claim of the workman for completing more than 240 days is not justified and it is totally false; that the management has not changed the service condition of the workman; that the action of the management is completely fair and justified; that the services of the workman were not terminated as he had never been employed in service by the management/department at any stage; that only his work was elapsed.

4. The workman has also filed his rejoinder against the written statement of the management had re-iterating his earlier versions.

5. In its evidence the management filed affidavit of Shri A.K. Garg, Executive Engineer, besides photo copies of various documents. Since the management's witness A.K. Garg, Executive Engineer after filing his affidavit did not appear for his cross-examination by the workman side, the management filed affidavit of its another witness MWI Shri Sis Ram, Executive Engineer and he was also cross-examined by the other side. On the other hand workman Baljit Singh filed his own affidavit and was also cross-examined by the management as WWI. The workman also filed a few photo copies of certain documents.

6. I have heard learned counsel for the parties and also considered their submissions and perused the file.

7. At the very outset it is worth to be mentioned that workman claims that he was initially employed on 26-10-84 as 'Beldar' unskilled and further promoted and designated them as skilled workman on hand receipt from 1-1-86 to December, 1988 and that from 1-1-89 to August, 1992 he also worked as Mason. Thus according to him he was employed w.e.f. 26-10-84 to August, 1992 and during this period he worked continuously. He has also alleged that from 1-1-89 and onward he was also treated by management as on contract but he was doing work of Mason as he was previously performing duties of Mason. According to him before his termination he had completed more than 240 days of service with the management and before termination he was given no notice pay etc. as required by the provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. In this regard management itself has filed various documents which go to show that the workman was employed with the management during this

period and also worked as Mason as documents itself corroborates the workman's contentions, that initially he was employed as muster roll, 'Beldar' and consequentially his service conditions were changed by the management. There is a document which is as photostat copy of muster roll entries signed by the Executive Engineer of CPWD of the year 1984-85. The documentary evidence on record falsifies the versions of the Management that the workman had never worked on muster roll of Masons from 26-10-84 onward. Moreover the fact once admitted by the management that the workman had been working under the management it was duty of the management to prove from the documentary records of the Hospital Mgt. that the workman had been working between 1984 to 1992 but the Management witness Shri Sis Ram himself has stated in his cross-examination that 'the documents relating to the services of the workman Baljit Singh were not received in his office from the place where he was working'. He further stated that the service record of the workman from 26-10-84 to 1-8-92 were not available in his office. He also admitted that the workman was taken by the Junior Engineer and Assistant Engineer of the Department (CPWD) and that no advertisement was published in the newspaper for the work order given to the workman.

8. From the evidence on the record I find that the workman had worked continuously between year 1984 to August, 1992 (2-8-92) in the direct control of the Engineer and Assistant Engineer of the Department which goes to more than 240 days and admittedly prior to termination of his service no notice, notice pay or any payment of compensation was given to him. It clearly goes to show that services were terminated in clear violation of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. Therefore, the action of the Management in terminating the services of the workman Baljit Singh cannot be justified. It was improper and illegal and deserves to be quashed and the workman deserves to be reinstated in service in the same capacity in which he was working at the time of his termination with full back wages as admissible to him as per rules. However, in the facts and circumstances of the case I feel that it is not just and proper to award him full back wages. I feel that payment of 50% of back wages to him coupled with his reinstatement will meet the ends of justice. The Award deserves to be implemented by the Management within two months from the date of publication of this award in the Official Gazette.

9. The reference is answered and award is given accordingly.

Dated : 8-9-2003. B. N. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2003

का.अ. 3068.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आर. एम. एस. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण,

चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 127/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल- 40012/77/93-आई.आर. (डीयू) ]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2003

S.O. 3068.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 127/94) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of R. M. S. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2003.

[No. L-40012/77/93-IR (DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT CHANDIGARH

Presiding Officer : SHRI S. M. GOEL

CASE No. ID 127/94

Shri Ram Krishan, C/o Sh. B. R. Prabhakar, Distt. President, L.M.S., 63-C, Kailash Nagar, Model Town, Ambala City (Haryana) ... Applicant.

V/s

Shri S.P. Jain, S.R.M., Haryana Division, Ambala Cantt. (Haryana) ... Respondent.

#### REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Workman : Sh. Dhani Ram  
For the Management : Shri M. M. Putney

#### AWARD

(Passed on 2-9-2003)

The Central Govt., Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-40012/77/93-IR(DU) dated 30-9-94 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Supdt. RMS, Haryana and SRO, RMS, Kalka Division, Ambala in awarding the punishment of removal from service to Shri Ram Krishan, is proper, legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. It is pleaded in the claim statement by the applicant that he joined Railway Mail Service on 12-2-1983 as Extra Departmental Mail Man. His work and conduct was satisfactory and he was also due for promotion as regular group D official, but due to mala fide intention of Sh. S.K. Jain the then Supdt. Haryana Division (RMS) ordered a departmental enquiry and K.S. Madan was appointed as Enquiry Officer. As they were junior to

the applicant their appointment as enquiry officer was cancelled and the competent authority again appointed as Sh. K.S. Madan as enquiry officer. On the basis of his enquiry report which was not conducted in accordance with the principle of the natural justice his services were terminated. It is further pleaded that order of punishment is not in consonance with the gravity of misconduct. He was also not given personal hearing before terminating his services. Thus it is prayed that applicant may be reinstated in service with full back wages and seniority etc.

3. The management in the written statement pleaded that the applicant obtained the employment as E.D. Mail man by playing fraud as he forged his date of birth for entry into service. In the departmental enquiry he was found guilty and he was removed from service. The departmental enquiry was conducted in accordance with principle of natural justice and the applicant was given full opportunity to defend himself during enquiry. Other contentions of the applicant are also denied by the management. Alongwith written statement the management also produced the enquiry record. The management thus prayed that there is no merit in the reference and same may be rejected.

4. During the course of proceedings the management moved an application for framing preliminary issue that the applicant is not a workman. Against the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court the applicant replied and arguments were also heard on this preliminary issue.

5. The Ld. representative of the workman in evidence on the preliminary issue produced Ram Kishan applicant who admitted in cross-examination that he received the charge sheet under EDA Rules. The management did not lead any evidence on this preliminary issue and straight away argued the case.

6. The Ld. counsel for the management has argued that admittedly the applicant was appointed as E.D. Mail Man in the post office and he was also charge-sheeted under E.D.A. Rules. He has also referred me to Section III of E.D.A. Conduct and Service Rules. The applicant was employed an Extra Departmental Agent which also include mail peon, mail carrier or runner etc. and he was also charge sheet under these conduct rules. The Ld. counsel further argued that in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Sub-Divisional Inspector of Post, Vaikam & Ors. etc. V/s Theyyam Joseph etc. reported in GT 1996(2) Supreme Court 457, the E.D. Agents are govern by E.D.A. Rules and they are Civil servants and do not belong to the category of workman. The Ld. representative of the workman on the other hand argued that the applicant may be a E.D.A. but his services were terminated in violation of the I.D. Act 1947 and also against the principles of natural justice.

7. I have given a thoughtful consideration to the contentions of the parties and have also gone through the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court referred to above. The Hon'ble Supreme Court clearly held in the judgement that E.D.A.'s are civil servants whose service condition are governed by statutory regulation and by necessary implication, they do not belong to the category of workmen, therefore, the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are not attracted in the case of the applicant also. Therefore, it is held that applicant is not a workman under the I.D. Act and he can not maintain the present reference. The reference is thus returned to the Central Govt. as applicant is not a workman and the reference is not maintainable under the I.D. Act. Central Govt. be informed.

CHANDIGARH

Dated :

S.M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 3069.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 247/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 40012/91/2001-आई.आर. (डी यू.)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2003

S.O. 3069.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 247/2001) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2003.

[No. L-40012/91/2001-IR (DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI S. M. GOEL

CASE No. 247/2001

Shri Raju, C/o Sh. N.R. Jeet, 27349, Lal Singh Basti Road Bhatinda (Punjab)-151001.

... Applicant

V/s

The General Manager, Telecom, Bhatinda (Punjab) 151001.

... Respondent.



**REPRESENTATIVES :**

For the Workman : None.  
For the management : Shri D.R. Sharma.

**AWARD**

(Passed on 29th August 2003)

The Central Govt., Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-40012/91/2001-IR(DU) Dated 26th June 2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of General Manager, Telecom, Bathinda in terminating the services of Sh. Raju S/o Sh. Babu Lal is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?”

2. None appeared on behalf of the workman. It appears that the workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, the present reference is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

CHANDIGARH.

Dated : 29-8-2003.

S.M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 3070.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बेस प्रोजेक्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 110/90) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल- 42012/98/89-आई.आर. (डी यू) ]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2003

S.O. 3070.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 110/90) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Beas Project and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2003.

[No. L-42012/98/89-IR (DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT  
CHANDIGARH**

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI S. M. GOEL

CASE No. ID 110/90

Shri Ghanshyam Dass, S/o. Sh. Dalip Singh, R/o V.P.O :  
Kaunt Tehsil and Distt. Bhiwani (Haryana)-125021.

... Applicant

V/s

Chief Engineer (Electrical) S.C.O. No. 62-63, Sector 17-A,  
Beas Project, Chandigarh-160017.

Superintending Engineer, T.C.C. Beas Project, Prem Nagar,  
Bhiwani.

Executive Engineer, C/w Division, Beas Project, Prem  
Nagar, Bhiwani-125021.

... Respondent.

**REPRESENTATIVES :**

For the workman : Sh. Surinder Chandra

For the management : Smt. Neeru Chaudha

**AWARD**

(Passed on 05-09-03)

The Central Govt., Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-42012/98/89-IR(DU) dated 22nd August 1990 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Beas Project (Power wing) in relation to their Beas TCC and CW Division Beas Project Prem Nagar in terminating the services of Sh. Ghanshyam Dass LDC-cum-Typist w.e.f. 1-3-88 is justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?”

2. It is pleaded in the claim statement by the workman that he was appointed as workcharge employee w.e.f. 18-5-1985 in the Civil works Division Beas project at Bhiwani and later on he was promoted as LDC/Typist w.e.f. 3-10-1986 and worked up to 1-3-1988 when his services were terminated verbally without complying the provisions of the I.D. Act 1947 although he had put in more than 240 days of service in one calendar year. It is also pleaded that many persons junior to the workman have been retained in service as the management had adopted the policy of hire and fire and also indulged in unfair labour practice. It was thus prayed that workman may be reinstated in service with full back wages and other attendant benefits.

3. In the written statement the management has taken the plea that the workman was engaged for a specified period and the termination did not amount to retrenchment and, therefore, the termination is out of scope of the I.D. Act 1947. The workman himself had resigned from the service vide his application dated 2-9-1986. It is denied that workman was promoted as LDC. The applicant was appointed as LDC as fresh and earlier he was working.

as motor mate. The appointment of the applicant as LDC was on contract basis and on the expiry of the said period his service came to an end on 29-2-1988 and the management has not terminated his services. It is further pleaded that the management has not violated the provisions of I.D. Act and prayed that there is no merit in the reference and the same deserves rejection.

4. Replication was also filed reiterating the claim made in the claim statement.

5. In evidence the applicant filed his own affidavit Ex. W-1 and the applicant deposed in cross-examination that he is no more interested in the employment with the management. In rebuttal the management produced Shri Gopi Ram Head Clerk who filed his affidavit Ex. M1 and also relied other documents Ex. M2 to M18.

6. I have heard the learned counsel for the workman and also the learned rep. of the management and have gone through the evidence and record of the case.

7. The learned counsel for the workman has argued that the workman has completed more than 240 days of service in one calander year and the management at the time of termination of his service has not complied with the mandatory provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947 therefore, the workman is entitled for reinstatement with full backwages and other benefits. On the other hand the learned rep. of the management has argued that the applicant was engaged with the management under a contract which is Ex. W4 and in terms of the contract of employment, the services of the applicant came to an end on 29-2-1988 and the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947 are not applicable in the present case. Moreover it is further argued that the workman was appointed for fixed period and for specific work and such type of appointment engagement are not covered under Section 2(oo) of the I.D. Act, 1947, rather these type of appointments are covered under exclusion clause (bb) of Section 2(oo) of the I.D. Act, 1947. Therefore, in the present reference the workman is not entitled to any relief.

8. I have gone through the contentions of the learned representatives of the parties and have also persued the contract placed by the management on record as Ex. M4. This contract was signed between the applicant Ghanshyam Dass and the XEN who was the competent authority in which the appointment of the workman was from 3-10-1986 onward and it is provided under the contract that the services of the applicant on the expiry of the period mentioned in the clause or the date from which the post is abolished whichever is earlier. Ex. M8 is the appointment letter on contractual basis for 89 days and in pursuance of the contract Ex. M4 and appointment letter Ex. M8 the applicant submitted his joining report which is Ex. M9. Ex. M-10 to Ex. M 14 are the other appointment letters extending the contractual period from time to time. Ex. M 15 is the letter through which the contract came to an end between the parties to

the contract Ex. M4. Ex. M18 is the last letter of request by the workman for extension in service on contract basis in which he himself admitted that he was appointed on contract basis and he may be given extension. But the management has not extended his period of contract. The workman contract came to an end on 28-2-1988 as per last extension and by not allowing him to continue in the service as per the term of contract the management has not violated the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947 and such termination are excluded from the retrenchments as provided in Section 2 (oo) of the I.D. Act, and put in exclusion clause (bb) of the Section 2 (oo) of the I.D. Act, 1947. The authority cited by the learned counsel for the workman as reported State Bank of India Vs. N. Sundra Mania is not attracted in this case as Section (bb) came into existence in the Year 1984 and applied for such contractual appointments. Therefore, I find no merit in the present reference and hold that the management by not paying any retrenchment compensation and notice etc. in compliance of Section 25-F has not violated any provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947 and the workman is not entitled to any relief in the present reference. Therefore, the reference is answered against the workman. Central Government be informed.

CHANDIGARH

5-9-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 3071.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 37/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 40012/247/94-आई आर (डी यू)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2003

S.O. 3071.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 37/96) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Telecom. Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2003.

[No. L-40012/247/94-IR (DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.



## ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI S. M. GOEL

CASE NO. ID 37/96

Shri Bhan Singh S/o Kalra Singh Village Chaudhary Majra,  
Tehsil Nabha, Distt. Patiala-147001.

... Applicant

Vs.

Chief General Manager, Telecom.  
(Punjab Circle) Telephone Deptt.,  
Ambala-133001.

... Respondent

## REPRESENTATIVES :

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Ms. Deepali Puri

## AWARD

(Passed on 22nd August, 2003)

The Central Government Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-40012/247/94-IR(DU) dated 27th March, 1996 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the Management of Telecommunication, Patiala in terminating the services of Shri Bhan Singh is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date ?"

2. None appeared on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, the present reference is returned to the Central Government for want of prosecution. Central Government be informed.

CHANDIGARH  
22-8-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 3072.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोच्चि रिफाईनरी लि., के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, श्रम न्यायलय, इरनाकुलम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30011/104/2001-आई आर (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2003

S.O. 3072.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government, Labour Court, Ernakulam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Kochi Refineries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-9-2003.

[No. L-30011/104/2001-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LABOUR COURT,  
ERNAKULAM

(IN THE LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM)

(Monday, the 25th day of August, 2003)

## Present :

Smt. N. Thulasi Bai, B.A. LL.B.,  
Presiding Officer.

Industrial Dispute No. 9 of 2002 (Central)

## Between

The General Manager, (HRM), Kochi Refineries Ltd.,  
Ambalamughal, Kochi.

## And

The workman of the above concern represented by the General Secretary, Cochin Refineries Employees Association, Ambalamughal, Kochi.

## Representations :

M/s. Menon and Pai,  
Advocate,  
Ernakulam.

... For Management

Sri C. S. Ajith Prakash,  
Advocate,  
Ernakulam.

... For Workman

## AWARD

This reference was made by the Central Government as per letter No. L-30011/104/2001-IR(M) dated 19-4-2002. The dispute is between the Management of Kochi Refineries Limited and their workman represented by Kochi Refineries Employees' Association, Ambalamughal, Cochin. The dispute referred is :

"Whether the management has violated the settlement dated 3-7-95 or not ? 2. Whether the action of the management in violating Sec. 9A is justified or not ? If not, what relief the workmen are entitled ?"

2. On receipt of notices issued from this court the union and management appeared through counsel.

No claim statement was filed by the union thereby no written statement was filed by the management. Today when the case was called union representative and counsel were absent and the management's counsel submitted that since no claim statement was filed by the union they are not in a position to file written statement. The union and counsel were absent. So I am satisfied that the union is not interested in prosecuting the dispute thereby an award can be passed finding that there exists no industrial dispute at present to be adjudicated by this court.

In the result, an award is passed finding that there exists no industrial dispute between the parties at present to be adjudicated by this court.

This award will take effect one month after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Dictated to the Confidential Assistant, transcribed and typed out by her, corrected by me and passed this the 25th day of August, 2003.

N. THULASI BAI, Presiding Officer.

Ernakulam.

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 3073.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 40/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल०-40012/215/2002-आई०आर० (डीयू)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2003

S.O. 3073.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.40/2003) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-9-2003.

[No. L-40012/215/2002-IR (DU)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday, the 22nd September, 2003

PRESENT : K. JAYARAMAN  
Presiding Officer

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 40/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of BSNL Tamil Nadu Circle and their workman Sri G. Arumugham)

#### Between

Sri G. Arumugham : I Party/Workman

#### AND

1. The Chief General Manager, : II Party/Management  
BSNL Tamil Nadu Circle,  
Chennai.
2. The General Manager,  
Telecommunications,  
Chennai
3. The Divisional Engineer, (Admn.)  
O/o General Manager,  
Chennai
4. The Junior Telecom Officer,  
Telephone Exchange,  
Arakkonam.

#### Appearance:

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Mr. R. Karunakaran, ASGC

#### ORDER

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-40012/215/2002-IR (DU) dated 11-3-2003 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the Termination of the services of Sri G. Arumugham by the Department of Telecom is legal and justified and if so, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 40/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties. The II Party/Management alone entered appearance through an advocate and filed statement of objection. No Claim Statement was filed on behalf of the I Party/Workman. There was no representation at all on the side of the I Party/Workman Sri G. Arumugham, even after three notices sent by registered post. It appears that the Petitioner/Workman Sri G. Arumugham is not interested in pursuing the reference.

3. In view of the above circumstances, the present reference is returned to Ministry for want of prosecution. The Central Government is informed accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 22nd September, 2003).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2003

**का०आ० 3074.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिसेस् के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं० एल०-40012/137/95-आई०आर० (डी यू) ]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2003

**S.O. 3074.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Supdt. of Post Offices and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-9-2003.

[No. L-40012/137/95-IR (DU)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL TAMIL  
NADU, CHENNAI-104

Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 2003

PRESENT:

THIRU V. K. THIRUNAVUKKARASU, B.Com.B.L.,  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Industrial Dispute No. 59 of 1996

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, between the Workman and the management of Supdt. of Post Offices, Namakkal Division, Namakkal 637 002.)

#### Between

The Workman

Sri K. Ramaswamy,  
Sundamettupudur,  
Konganapuram 637 102,  
Salem District.

And

The Supdt. of Post Offices,  
Namakkal Division,  
Namakkal 637 002.

**Reference :** Order No. L-40012/137/95-IR (DU) dated 26-7-1996, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

This dispute after remand coming on for final hearing on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 2003, upon

perusing the reference, Claim and Counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thirumathi Jothivani, advocate appearing for the workmen and of Tvl. D. Nandakumar, T. Ravikumar, & N. Venkat Eswaran, Addl. Central Govt. Standing Counsel, appearing for the Management, and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India has referred the following issue for adjudication by this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of D/o Posts, Namakkal, Salem, Tamil Nadu in dismissing Sh. K. Ramaswamy without holding proper enquiry is just, proper and legal? If not, to what relief the employee is entitled to?”

#### 2. The main averments found in the Claim statement of the Petitioner are as follows:

The petitioner was appointed as Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster at Rengampalayam Branch Post Office under Konganapuram Sub Post Office by the Respondent and the Respondent is appointing as well as the Disciplinary authority. The Director of Postal Services, Coimbatore Region, Coimbatore is his Appellate authority, the Postmaster General, Western Region, Coimbatore is the reviewing authority. He served the department faithfully and at the relevant time he puts in a service of seven years. The Department of Posts is an Industry and the Petitioner is a workman within the meaning of Section 1(j) of I.D. Act, 1947. While working as Branch Postmaster, Rengampalayam, the respondent/employer in his Memo dated 20-12-1989 alleged that the petitioner committed the Misconduct as follows:

1. That while working as BPM Rengampalayam he suppressed two deposits amounting Rs. 506.75 made by the depositor of S.B. Account No. KGP 315316 and two withdrawals for Rs. 150/- availed on 19-6-86 and 13-1-87.
2. That while working as BPM, Rengampalayam opened a R.D. Account in the denomination of Rs. 50/- against Rs. 500/- tendered by Smt. Mohan on 5-5-87 and also did not credit into account a total of Rs. 5500/- being subsequent monthly deposits for 11 months made by the depositor on 29-12-87, 18-1-88, 5-2-88, 12-3-88 and 15-4-88 and also a sum of Rs. 100/- being the interest of defaulted interest paid by the depositor on 22-12-87.

The respondent charged that the petitioner did not follow the provisions of Rule 171, 174(2) and 175 of Book of BO Rules 6th Edition 2nd reprint and thereby failed to maintain absolute integrity as enjoined in Rule 17 of P & TE. D. Agents (Conduct and Service) Rules 1964. In support of the charges the respondent has shown 14

documents and also cited four persons as witnesses. The Inquiry Officer held several sittings and conducted sittings on 24-4-1991 to 30-4-91 *ex parte* and submitted his Inquiry report. Based on the Inquiry Officer's report, the respondent dismissed the petitioner from service. The inquiry officer has not conducted the inquiry in accordance with the law and rules on the subject and this caused prejudice to the petitioner in defending the case and this non-observance of the rules denied the petitioner reasonable opportunity in defending his case and this is also in violation of the principles of natural justice. The alleged occurrence took place in October, 1988 and the petitioner has been placed under put off duty with effect from that date. The provisions relating to finalisation of put off duty causes within 120 days from the date of put off duty has been violated and the Charge Memo in fact has been issued to the petitioner only on 28-12-89, that too after the lapse of more than one year. This act on the part of the respondent has also violated the departmental guidelines issued in Director General, Posts and Telegraphs letter dated 6-2-85 communicated in Postmaster General, Madras letter No. 114/I-I/83-84 dated Nil. The unexplained delay in initiating the disciplinary proceedings on the part of the Respondent vitiated the whole proceedings and this is violative of the principles of natural justice. The respondent has not supplied copies of documents shown in Annexure-III of the Chargesheet along with the Charge Memo. The non-supply of the documents along with the Charge Memo denied reasonable opportunity to the petitioner in defending his case. There is no sense in giving opportunity to a delinquent in defending himself by providing him with all documents at the time of hearing when the charge sheet does not disclose the particulars which he would be required to face in the proceedings. The entire proceedings are vitiated. The Inquiry officer in his letter dated 27-3-91 has intimated that 17 documents out of 42 documents called for in letter dated 7-2-91 of the petitioner will be made available for inspection and perusal and also intimated that the other documents are not allowed. After satisfying himself the Inquiry officer has called for another 3 documents from the custody of the respondent in his letter dated 20-2-91. The Inquiry officer in his letter dated 27-3-91 has intimated that he allowed only 17 documents to be perused for preparing the defence and stated that he has not allowed the perusal of other documents and he was not intimated the reasons for not allowing the documents. The failure to furnish the reasons for not allowing the documents to be perused is indication of closed mind of the Inquiry Officer and this denial is denial of reasonable opportunity to defend the case and is also violation of principles of Natural justice. In his letter dated 18-4-91, he demanded another 10 documents for perusal and to prepare for his defence and the latter has been received by the Inquiry Officer on 22-4-91 and so far the Inquiry Officer has not considered the request and intimated his final decision. But he concluded the enquiry in haste. The Inquiry Officer in his

enquiry report has stated that sitting was fixed from 26-4-91 to 30-4-91 and intimation have been sent by service message followed by intimation by Regd. post and also stated that the Defence Assistant and the Charged official did not turn up for enquiry. The respondent has also stated in the punishment order, that the charged EDA has participated in the enquiry upto the state of inspection of documents and withheld co-operation from participating to the enquiry for no considerable reasons. In this connection the petitioner states that his Defence Assistant has written a letter to the Inquiry officer stating that he is attending the Circle Conference of the All India postal Employees Union Class III and ED at Madras from 27-4-91 to 29-4-91 and requested the Inquiry Officer to conduct the inquiry during the first week of May 1991 and the Inquiry officer received that letter which was sent by Regd. post on 27-4-91. Infact the Defence Assistant was on Special casual leave from 26-4-91 to 1-5-91 duly granted by the Superintendent of Post offices, Nagapattinam. The Petitioner states that whatever may be the expediency, the Inquiry officer ought to have considered the factual position and should have adjourned the enquiry for further date without conducting *ex parte* enquiry. The petitioner states not giving such an opportunity to the petitioner will amount to denial of reasonable opportunity and justice and it is against well established principles of natural justice. The Dept. of posts is an industry and the petitioner is an employee within the meaning of Secion 2(J) of the I.D. Act 1947. At the time of retirement, he has not given three months notice in writing indicating that reasons for retrenchment of the petitioner has not been given wages in lieu of notice period. The respondent has not obtained prior permission of the appropriate Government or such authority as may be specified by the Government by Notification in the Official Gazettee or has not made any application in such authority or Government. The respondent has not granted the relief required by the provisions of I.D. Act 1947 and as such the punishment imposed and his retrenchment from service is void and illegal. The respondent relied the statements of witnesses obtained behind the back of the petitioner and the petitioner has not been given opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses and he concluded that the petitioner is guilty of the charges levelled against him and the punishment imposed is disproportionate, cruel and vindictive. His dismissal is void in view of the above facts and in law and he is entitled to be reinstated in service with all attendant benefits including monetary benefits. Even the criminal case initiated by the respondent in CC No. 112 of 1994 was dismissed and the petitioner was acquitted from the criminal case by the Hon'ble Judicial Magistrate No. II Sangagiri by an Order dated 20-12-96 for the same charges. Inspite of the verdict of Judicial Magistrate, Sangagiri the respondent refused to reinstate the petitioner in service which shows arbitrary and vindictive act of the respondents. The petitioner aggrieved by the act of the

respondent, referred the petition for conciliation under Sec. 2 of I. D. Act before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and since the respondent had refused to reinstate the petitioner in service conciliation proceedings were entered failure and on a reference by the Ministry of Labour, the petitioner is filing this Claim Statement for adjudication. It is prayed that this Tribunal may be pleased to pass an award setting aside the order of dismissal of the petitioner from the post of GDEPM Kandanpalayam, Sundametturpudur as illegal, arbitrary and to direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner in service with all consequential service, and monetary benefits.

### 3. The main averments found in the Counter Statement of the Respondent are as follows:

The petitioner was appointed as BPM Rangampalayam a/w Konganapuram so on 4-2-1983 and worked as BPM from 4-2-83 to 4-10-88. The petitioner was defrauded the public amount to the tune of Rs. 20768.70 while dealing with several savings account. Therefore the was placed off duty w.e.f. 4-10-88 and an enquiry was ordered. On the basis of enquiry report he was dismissed from service and the petitioner filed an appeal to the Director of Postal Services, Coimbatore against the Order of dismissal from the service and the appeal was rejected by the Director of Postal Service, Coimbatore. The petitioner had only blemish services. He was working as BPM, Rangampalayam from 4-2-83 to 4-10-88 under Konganapuram so. But he did not discharged his duties as required of him while dealing with public transactions. The petitioner had defrauded the public amount to the tune of Rs. 20768.70 while dealing in several savings accounts. Therefore, his contention of faithful discharge of duties is not correct. The petitioner was placed off duty on 4-10-88 and issued charge memo on 20-12-89 after due verification of his past work on his denial of the charges, an inquiry was held. On the findings of the Inquiry officer the charges were held as proved. Industrial Tribunal, Madras has already awarded adjudication on 30-12-96 to dismiss the petitioners case as per decision of the Apex Court in SDI (P) Vaikam Vs. Theyyam Josep dated 2-2-96. In this case it was decided that department of posts is not an Industry and hence Provisions of I.D Act is not applicable to the Department. Department of Posts, New Delhi letter No. 17-73/94-ED & Trg. dated 3-8-1994 while referring R. Vedakrishnan, Ex. BPM Kosavampatti BO of Namakkal division case has stated that provisions of ID. Act cannot be applied to employees of Department of Posts. The ED BPMs are covered by separate rules called ED agents (Conduct and Services) Rules 1964 framed by the Department of Posts under Article 309 of Constitution of India and therefore it excludes provisions of chapter V of Industrial Dispute EDBPMs is covered under ED Agent conduct and service rules. Their service matters are coming under the purview of Administrative Tribunal Act 1985. for the above reasons, it is submitted that the petitioner is not a workman. It is true that the

petitioner was served with a charge memo dated 29-12-89 containing two allegations stated by him. In Annexure III of the Charge memo, 6 documents were listed for proving Article I and 10 for Article II. Thus a total of 16 documents were proposed to be sustained the charges. It is true Sri C. R. Ramakrishnan, SDI (P), Tiruchengodu Sub Divn. under Namakkal Divn, was appointed as Inquiry officer and Sri S. Arumugam, SDI (P), Sankaridrug Sub-Dn, as presenting Officer to present the case on behalf of the disciplinary authority. The above appointment was made to uphold the elements of principle of natural justice and being the petitioner to the Quasi judicial inquiry for finding the fact of the charges and he could avail the Opportunity to prove his innocence. Inquiry officer had conducted the inquiry in accordance with existing rules and procedures. Since the appointing of IO, IO had conducted the sittings regularly from 5-4-91. The next sitting was proposed on 6-4-91 by the IO to hold sittings on 12-4-91 and 13-4-91 of examination of witnesses. But both charged official and his Defence Assistant did not attend the sittings on 12-4-91 but IO received a telegram from D.A to postpone the sitting to 18-4-91. It may be observed when the sittings were fixed on 18-4-91 both charged official and Presenting officer did not attend the sittings and hence the sittings were postponed for 23-4-91 and 25-4-91 but the sitting were held from 26-4-91, 27-4-91, 29-4-91 and 30-4-91. Both Defence Assistant and charged official did not attend the sittings on 26-4-91. A letter was received on 27-4-91 from the Defence Assistant requesting to postpone the sittings to first week of May 1991 as he had to attend AIEPU circle conference. IO had notified in his telegram dated 23-4-91 and in registered letter to the charged official and DA that if they failed to attend the sittings it would be held ex-parte. It may be seen from the above, both DA and the petitioner were not ready to avail the opportunity. The two charges were held proved by documentary and oral evidence and IO report was received on 10-5-91 and a copy was sent to charged official on 14-5-91 by Regd. Post and asked to sent his representation within 15 days. The RL containing copy of IO report was received back as undelivered for the reason 'Not available on several beats' and hence the copy of IO report was sent to SDI(P), Sankaridrug on 3-6-91 to deliver it personally and it was delivered to charged official on 17-6-91. No representation was received from charged official and final orders were issued by R1 vide Memo dated 5-7-1991 and the Memo was received by the petitioner on 7-91. His appeal dated 6-12-91 with reference to this orders was received and it was rejected vide Regional Office, Coimbatore letter dated 21-10-92 and the ex-official was informed vide SPOs, Namakkal letter dated 30-10-92. All the reasonable opportunity was thus given and the prescribed rules and procedures were strictly followed by IO and R1. The petitioner has submitted that the retrenchment is void. Retrenchment is entirely different from dismissal from service. He embesled Government

money to the tune of Rs. 20,768.70 tarnishing the image of the Department of Posts and his dismissal from service was after following the prescribed rules and procedures of the Ed Agents conduct and service rules framed under Article 309 of Constitution of India by which his service conditions are governed. It is true Police case was registered under Crime No. 197/89 under Sec. 409 and 477(A) IPC at Idapadi Police Station and the case was tried at Judicial Magistrate No. II Sankari. Though the articles of charges were same, the witnesses were handled in two different atmospheres. The prosecution witnesses did not support the version of the prosecution case. The acquittal of the accused was not on Technical grounds. The findings of the acquittal by the learned Judicial Magistrate No. II, Sankari is based on question of appreciation of facts and the benefit of Doubt was suitably granted to the accused. The same witnesses were examined by Inquiry Officer and Presenting Officer on 29-4-91 and all the witnesses supported the prosecution case. Only after finalisation of departmental proceedings the Police case was brought on trial in Judicial Magistrate Court No. II, Sankari with first hearing on 23-1-95 and finalised the case CC 112/94 on 29-12-96. As the charges were proved by documentary and oral evidence of the prosecution witnesses in the departmental proceedings and sufficient opportunity was also given to represent his side after observing the rules and procedures prescribed for governing the service conditions of the petitioner, he was dismissed by R1. It is prayed that this Tribunal may be pleased to dismiss the claim petitions with exemplary costs.

4. On behalf of petitioner, Exs. W1 to W5 were marked by consent. On behalf of respondent, Exs. M1 to M 24 were marked by consent. No witness was examined for both sides.

5. The point for consideration is whether the action of the Management of D/o Posts, Namakkal, Salem, Tamil Nadu in dismissing Shri K. Ramaswamy without holding proper enquiry is just, proper and legal. If not, to what relief the employee is entitled to?

6. **The Point :** The Petitioner/Workman was appointed as BPM, Rangampalayam on 4-2-83 and working as BPM from 4-2-83 to 4-10-1988. Ex. W1 dt. 29-12-89 is the copy of Memo of charges issued by the management to the workman. Ex. W2 dt. 4-5-91 is the Enquiry Report. Ex. W3 dt. 5-7-91 is the copy of order of Punishment. The petitioner/workman was dismissed from service w.e.f 5-7-1991. Ex W4 dt. 15-6-1992 is the copy of the Appeal submitted by the petitioner to the Postmaster General. Ex. M24 is the copy of appeal dismissal order passed by the Postmaster General, Western Region, Coimbatore.

7. The petitioner was served with charge Memo dt. 29-12-89 under the Original of Ex. W1. It is admitted by both parties that one Thiru C.T Ramakrishnan, was

appointed as Enquiry Officer and Thiru S. Arumugam was appointed as Presenting Officer to conduct the enquiry. The Enquiry Officer has started his enquiry on 5-4-1991. The next sitting was proposed on 6-4-1991 by the Enquiry Officer to hold sittings on 12-4-1991 and 13-4-1991 for examination of witness. The workman and his Defence Assistant did not attend the sitting on 12-4-91. On 18-4-91 also both the workman and the Presenting Officer did not attended the sittings. Hence the sittings were postponed. Again the workman and his Defence Assistant did not attend the sitting on 26-4-91. A letter was received on 27-4-91 from Defence Assistant requesting to postpone the sittings to First week of May 1991 as he had to attend AIPEU Circle conference. On 23-4-91 the Enquiry Officer sent a registered letter to the workman and the Defence Assistant that if they failed to attend the sittings it would be held *ex-parte*. The above facts will clearly show that both the Defence Assistant and the workman were not ready to avail the opportunity. The *Exparte* enquiry was conducted by the Enquiry Officer.

8. The Learned counsel for the workman submits that the workman was not supplied with copies of documents, so it vitiates enquiry. It is an admitted fact that the Defence Assistant and the workman attended the sitting on 26-12-90 and perused the listed documents and requested photo copies of the same. The copies of the listed documents were supplied to the workman on 7-1-91. The Defence Assistant requested 43 Additional documents. The case of the management is that some of the documents were available with Post Master, Tiruchengodu Head Office and Sub Post master, Konganapuram and they were asked on 20-2-91. It is an admitted fact that the Enquiry Officer has informed 17 documents out of 43 documents will be made available for inspection and persusal and others are not allowed.

9. The learned counsel for the Management submits that the production of remaining records are against public interest as per Rule 14(13). The Enquiry Officer permitted to pursue 17 documents by the workman. The learned counsel for the management submits that the Enquiry Officer has acted only in accordance with the Rule 14(12) and Rule 14(13).

10. The learned counsel for the management submits that the Enquiry Officer has acted as per Rule 14(12) and 14(13), while permitting the demanded additional documents and therefore it is not correct that the Enquiry Officer does not apply his mind. Exs. W1 to W5 and Exs. M1 and M 24 show that the petitioner attended the enquiry upto 4-4-1991. Thereafter he did not participate in the enquiry. He was intimated about the conduct of the sittings through registered post. A registered letter containing the copy of the Enquiry Officer's report was sent to the workman on 14-5-91. The same was returned as 'undelivered' for the reason "Not available on several beats." The copy of the Enquiry report was sent to



Sankari drug Sub-Dn. Office on 3-6-1991 to deliver it personally and it was delivered to the workman on 17-6-91.

11. Police case was resisted under crime No. 197/89 under Sec. 409 and 479-A. I. P. C at Edapadi Police Station and the case was tried at Judicial Magistrate No. II Sankari. The learned counsel for the workman submits that in criminal case, the workman was acquitted by Judicial Magistrate, so the petitioner/workman should be reinstated. It is trite law that the findings of the Criminal case are not binding on Civil Courts. The petitioner workman has defrauded the public amount to the tune of Rs. 20,768.70 while dealing with the several savings accounts. Therefore he was placed off duty w.e.f 4-10-88.

12. The learned counsel for the management submits that the Petitioner workman embezzled Government money to the tune of Rs. 20,768.70 tarnishing the image of the Department of Posts and his dismissal from service was after following the prescribed rules and procedures of the ED agents conduct and service Rules framed under Article 309 of Constitution of India by which his service conditions are governed.

13. The learned counsel for the petitioner workman submits that under Sec. 11-A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947, this Tribunal has discretion to decide the condition and nature of misconduct and quantum of punishment, so the workman to be reinstated. Cases where Industrial Tribunal finds the delinquents guilty of charges and also uphold the process of enquiry by confirming the finding of guilt against the employees and at the same time, to interfere with the quantum of punishment, are not un-usual and in fact consistent with the Legislative mandate under Sec. 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. The discretion of the Industrial Tribunal to interfere with the quantum of punishment, if the punishment was shockingly disproportionate to the nature of misconduct.

14. To appreciate the nature of delinquency it is necessary to bear in mind the facts of this case and the nature of responsibilities of the employees and the gravity of the proved charges against him. Theft or misappropriation will stand on a different footing and no sympathy can be shown to the workman indulging in such misdeeds which the management rightly considers that it would not be in the interest of the management to keep such workman in services. In the instant case, as the order of termination is justified there is no question of compensating the workman. This Tribunal has come to the conclusion that the enquiry conducted by the management is fair and proper. The action of the management in dismissing the workman w.e.f 5-7-1991 is proper and legal. Hence the petitioner/workman is not entitled to any relief as prayed for. So this point is answered against the petitioner.

15. In the result, the action of the management in dismissing the workman Thiru K. Ramaswamy is proper

and legal. The Petitioner/Workman is not entitled to any relief as prayed for. Award passed accordingly. No costs.

Dated at Chennai, this 11th day of September, 2003

THRU V.K. THIRUNAVUKKARASU,  
Industrial Tribunal.

#### WITNESSES EXAMINED

For Both sides : None

#### DOCUMENTS MARKED

##### FOR WORKMAN

Ex W1 29-12-89	: Memo of Charges issued to the workman Thru K. Ramasamy	Xerox Copy
Ex W2 14-5-91	: Report of Enquiry Officer	"
Ex W3 5-7-91	: Dismissal order issued to Th. K Rakasamy	"
Ex W4 6-12-91	: Appeal preferred by Th. Ramasamy against his dismissal order	"
Ex W5 15-6-92	: Petitioner submitted by Th. K Ramasamy to the management	"

##### FOR MANAGEMENT

Ex M1 4-10-88	: Order of put off duty issued by Sub Divisional Inspector (P) Sankari Drug Sub Division	"
Ex M2 6-10-88	: Ratifying the put off duty by Superintendent of Post Offices, Namakkal issued by SDI(P) Sankari Drug Sub Division	"
Ex M3 21-10-88	: Ratification of put off duty in Reginal Office	"
Ex M4 29-12-89	: Charge sheet issued to Th. K Ramswamy	"
Ex M5 10-9-90	: Order of appointment of Inquiry officer	"
Ex M6 19-9-90	: Notice for Preliminary hearing issued by Inquiry Officer	"
Ex M7 3-10-90	: First sitting notice issued by the Inquiry Officer	"
Ex M8 6-10-90	: Notice issued to Charged official by Inquiry Officer	"
Ex M9 20-10-90	: Letter by Inquiry Officer to SPOs, Namakkal requesting to engage Defence Asst.	"
Ex M10 31-10-90	: Letter from Inquiry Officer to SPOs, Namakkal along with Charged official's pray for extension of time to submit D.A.'s name	"

- Ex M11 10-11-90 : Subsequent sitting notice issued to D.O. Xerox Copy
- Ex M12 14-12-90 : Subsequent sitting notice issued by Inquiry officer to DA/CO
- Ex M13 — : Inquiry officer letter requesting SPOs, Namakkal to supply the Addl. documents to defence
- Ex M14 14-2-91 : Subsequent sitting notice issued by Inquiry officer to DA/CO
- Ex M15 18-4-91 : Notice issued by Inquiry officer to Th. K. Ramasamy to attend regular enquiry
- Ex M16 23-4-91 : Notice issued by Inquiry officer to Th. K. Ramasamy to attend regular enquiry
- Ex M17 29-4-91 : Letter from Inquiry officer to Supdt. of Post Offices, Namakkal Informing about the 'exparte' conduct of inquiry
- Ex M18 9-5-91 : Report to Inquiry officer
- Ex M19 9-5-91 : Letter from Inquiry officer to the Supdt. of Post offices, Namakkal
- Ex M20 3-6-91 : Letter from Supdt. of Post offices, Namakkal to the Sub Divisional Inspector, (P) Sankari Drug
- Ex M21 17-6-91 : Letter from Sub-Divisional Inspector (P) Sankari Drug to Superintendent of Post offices, Namakkal
- Ex M22 5-7-91 : Divisional order issued to Th. K. Ramasamy
- Ex M23 6-12-91 : Appeal preferred by K. Ramasamy before Post Master General, Western Region, Coimbatore against his dismissal order
- Ex M24 21-10-92 : Appeal rejected by Post Master General, Western Region, Coimbatore

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 3075.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एच. ए. एल. प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण मुम्बई नम्बर 2 (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी.-2/104 का 2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/9/2001-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2003

S.O. 3075.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/104 of 2001) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Mumbai No. 2 as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2003.

[No. L-42012/9/2001-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT : S.N. Saundankar Presiding Officer,

Reference No. CGIT-2/104 of 2001

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT  
OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD., NASIK

The Chief Manager (P & A),  
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited,  
Nasik Division Township,  
P.O. Ojhar,  
Taluka : Niphad,  
District : Nasik,  
Nasik (Maharashtra)-422207.

Vs.

#### THEIR WORKMEN

Mr. Dadabhai Badshah Patel,  
At & Post : Vinchur Dalvi,  
Taluka : Sinnar,  
District : Nasik,  
Nasik (Maharashtra)

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. P.N. Anaokar,  
Advocate.

For the Workmen : Mr. S.D. Gangurde,  
Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 25th August, 2003

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-42012/9/2001-IR(C.M-II) dated 20-7-2001 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 3(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following



dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Nashik in dismissing Shri Dadabhai B. Patel, Fitter General ‘A’ from services w.e.f. 15-5-1992 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Workman Patel was engaged as Mechanic ‘C’ in the Company in the year 1968 and that he was promoted as Fitter. Vide Claim Statement (Exhibit-10) workman pleaded that he was issued charge-sheet on his absence dated 4-10-1991 alleging that during the year 1991 he remained unauthorisedly absent for about 70 days, which he had replied on 7-10-1991. According to workman, Company had appointed its employee Mr. Ranade as Inquiry Officer who was interested in the Company therefore he was biased to him and further averred that the said Inquiry Officer without giving him opportunity to defend his case and without recording the proceedings properly with haste completed the inquiry. It is pointed out that as per the dictation of the employer Inquiry Officer acted and therefore the inquiry was one sided and thereby vitiates being contrary to the principles of natural justice. It is contended Inquiry Officer without any record and the evidence on unauthorised absence recorded the findings to that effect which are perverse and that copy of the said finding was not given to workman in spite of repeated demands therefore the inquiry as a whole, vitiates and that based on the said inquiry report, the Disciplinary Authority terminated the workman by way of striking his name from the muster roll w.e.f. 8-9-1992 by the order dated 16-9-1992. For all these reasons, workman contended that setting aside the inquiry, Company be directed to reinstate him in service with full back wages.

3. Management Company resisted the claim of workman by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-3) contending that the workman remained absent unauthorised for many days during 1971—1990 for which unauthorised absence, he was warned and punished. However, he did not mend his conduct and that in the year 1991 he remained absent for about 70 days without leave/permission, therefore the charge-sheet was issued to him on 4-10-1991 which was replied on 7-10-1991 however, the same being not satisfactory, domestic inquiry was initiated against him. It is contended in spite of giving sufficient opportunity workman did not participate and that after participating through defence representative, giving sufficient opportunity and following proper procedure, Inquiry Officer on the basis of evidence and the documents, recorded the findings vide report dated 10-3-1992 and that based on the report, the Disciplinary Authority imposed punishment which he had assailed by Appeal dated 3-5-1993 but, it was turned down. It is contended workman’s unauthorised absence since amounts to misconduct under Clause-29 of the Certified Standing Orders his name was deleted from the muster roll therefore, inquiry being fair and proper and the findings not perverse, workman’s claim

be dismissed with costs in limine.

4. By rejoinder (Exhibit-17) workman reiterated the recitals in the Claim Statement denying the averments in the Written Statement.

5. On the basis of pleadings Issues were framed at Exhibit-15. In so far as preliminary issues the workman filed affidavit in lieu of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit-20) and closed oral evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-24). In rebuttal, Inquiry Officer Mr. Ranade filed affidavit (Exhibit-26) and the management closed oral evidence (vide Exhibit-27).

6. On perusing the record as a whole, and hearing both the counsels, record my findings on the preliminary issues for the reasons mentioned below :

Issues	Findings
1. Whether the domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the principles of natural justice?	No
2. Whether the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse?	Yes.

#### REASONS

7. Admittedly domestic inquiry was conducted against the workman in connection with the charge sheet dated 4-10-1991 on unauthorised absenteeism. According to workman, Inquiry Officer Mr. Ranade being an employee had interest in the Company. Therefore, to find him guilty he conducted the inquiry without following the proper procedure. He disclosed that he was not given sufficient opportunity thereby, principles of natural justice have been contravened. Management filed inquiry proceedings on record at (Exhibit-14). Inquiry Officer Mr. Ranade in his cross-examination para 10 disclosed that inquiry was fixed on 15-11-1991, 19-11-1991, 30-11-1991, 20-12-1991 and 2-1-1992, he is further not aware whether the workman was made to know those dates. He admittedly did not prepare proceedings of the hearing dated 19-11-1991, 30-11-1991, 10-12-1991, 20-12-1991, and 2-1-1992. It is significant to note that according to Mr. Ranade date of hearing was fixed on 3-1-1992 however letter to that effect was not given to workman, which clearly indicates that without informing the date’s inquiry was fixed and consequently it was so held behind his back. According to Mr. Ranade, inquiry was concluded on 3-1-1992 however curious enough is that in cross-examination para 11 he points out that, inquiry was further fixed on 20-2-1992 and 21-2-1992 without the knowledge of the workman, which is clear-cut departure from the principles of natural justice as ordinarily inquiry is to be held in the presence of employee giving sufficient opportunity which is wanting in the present case, consequently contravenes the principles of natural justice.

8. The Learned Counsel Mr. Anaokar for the Company submits that inquiry on unauthorised absence in connection with charge-sheet dated 4-10-1991 was held. Therefore, what is relevant was to see whether the

workman's absence was unauthorised. In this context the Learned Counsel Mr. Gangurde for the workman submits that workman had produced medical certificate, and therefore, the absence was for genuine reasons consequently misconduct does not come into play.

9. According to workman he had received the copy of the findings only before the A.L.C. (C). On plain reading of the proceedings it is seen the findings are dated 10-3-1992 and that the workman was terminated by the order dated 16-9-1992 w.e.f. 8-9-1992. Workman had espoused the cause in the year 1999. That means, he had received copy of report after a period of seven years thereby prejudice had caused to him.

10. Their Lordships of the Apex Court in *Sur Enamel and Stamping Works V/s. Their Workmen* 1963 II LLJ SSC 367, ruled that enquiry cannot be said to have been properly held unless :

- (1) the employee proceeded against has been informed clearly of the charges levelled against him;
- (2) the witnesses are examined-ordinarily in the presence of the employee in respect of the charges;
- (3) the employees is given a fair opportunity to cross examine the witnesses;
- (4) he is given a fair opportunity to examine witnesses including himself in his defence if he so wishes on any relevant matter; and
- (5) the Inquiry Officer records his findings with reasons for the same in his report.

In the case in hand, as seen from the record workman was not informed the dates and that he was not given the copy of the findings which shows that without giving opportunity inquiry was held thereby, contravene the principles of natural justice. Departmental inquiry is a quasi-judicial inquiry. There is a charge and a denial followed by the inquiry on which evidence is to be led and assessment of the material before conclusion is reached. These facts do make the matter quasi-judicial and attract the principles of natural justice. The objective of principles of natural justice is to ensure that justice is done. Justice means justice between both the parties. The interests of justice naturally demands that the guilty should be punished and that technicalities and irregularities which do not occasion failure of justice are not allowed to defeat the ends of justice. Principles of natural justice are but means to achieve the ends of justice. They cannot be perverted to achieve the very opposite end. The question whether the principles of natural justice have been violated or not is to be found out on consideration as to whether the procedure adopted by the appropriate authority is in accordance with the law or not, whether the delinquent knew the charges he was going to face, whether he has been given opportunity to state his case and whether the authority acted in good

faith. The fact that workman was kept away from the inquiry itself shows the authority did not act in good faith. The Learned Counsel Mr. Gangurde urged that on the grounds referred to above prejudice had caused to the workman. This is to be looked at from the angle of justice or of natural justice for which reliance can be had to *State Bank of Patiala V/s. S.K. Sharma* reported in 1996 II CLR 29. Looking to the evidence on record in the light of the tests laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in *Sur Enamel* and the observations, it is apparent that inquiry was conducted contrary to the principles of natural justice and consequently it vitiates.

11. Since inquiry vitiates as discussed supra, there is no need to consider the point of 'perversity' as held by His Lordship of Bombay High Court in *Central Railway V/s. Rajan Kumar Mohalik* reported in 2000 II CLR 117. If at all point of perversity is required to be considered, on going through the evidence, since the findings not based on the evidence and the documents, can be said to be perverse. While parting with the matter, it is relevant to note that on minute perusal of the written statement of the management (Exhibit-13) Nowhere finds the recital that if the inquiry held improper, management be given opportunity to lead evidence. In the case in hand, inquiry being against the principles of natural justice and consequently vitiates, but since there is no pleading nor any application by the management company till today requesting to allow to lead evidence in case, the inquiry held vitiated, relying on the decision in *Shankar Chakravarty's case* there is no duty in law on the industrial Tribunal to give *suo-moto* such opportunity, in view of the decision in *Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation V/s. Laxmi Devamma* reported in 2001 II CLR 464, there is no alternative, except to direct the Company under the circumstances, to reinstate the workman with full back wages and consequential monetary benefits. In this view of the matter, issues are answered accordingly and hence the order :

#### ORDER

The domestic inquiry conducted against the workman Patel was as per the principles of Natural Justice and the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse.

Since domestic inquiry held vitiates and there is no request to allow the management to lead evidence in case inquiry vitiates, Management is directed to reinstate the Workman Shri Patel with full back wages and consequential monetary benefits.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 3076.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947  
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ सी.

आई. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 88/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 22012/241/95-आई० आर० (सी-II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2003

**S.O. 3076.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No 88/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2003.

[No. L-22012/241/1995-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH PRESIDING OFFICER SHRIS. M. GOEL

Case No. ID 88/95

Sh. Kartar Singh C/o Sh. Karam Singh, 4093, Maloya Colony, Chandigarh.

... Applicant.

V/s

Distt. Manager, Food Corporation of India, Faridkot (Pb.)

... Respondent.

#### REPRESENTATIVES:

For the workman : None  
For the management : Shri Ravi Kant Sharma.

#### AWARD

(Passed on 26th August, 2003)

The Central Govt. Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-22012/241/95-I.R. (C. II) dated 16th November, 1995 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India in terminating the services of Shri Kartar Singh w.e.f. 4-3-94 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date?”

2. None appeared on behalf of the workman. Last time his counsel was present and the cost was also imposed upon the workman. Today neither the cost has been paid nor anybody put up appearance on behalf of the workman. It appears that the workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. The same is dismissed in default

and returned to the Ministry for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

CHANDIGARH  
Dated 26-8-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2003

**का०आ० 3077.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ. सी. आई. प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चंडीगढ़ (संदर्भ संख्या-87/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/242/95-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2003

**S.O. 3077.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No 87/95) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2003.

[No. L-22012/242/1995-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER SHRIS. M. GOEL

Case No. ID 87/95

Shri Shamsher Singh C/o Shri Karam Singh, 4093, Maloya Colony, Chandigarh.

... Applicant

V/S

Distt. Manager, Food Corporation of India, Faridkot (Pb.)

... Respondent

#### REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Workman : None  
For the Management : Shri Ravi Kant Sharma

#### AWARD

(Passed on 26th August, 2003)

The Central Govt. Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-22012/242/95-IR(C.II) dated 16th November, 1995 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Food

Corporation of India in terminating the services of Shri Shamsher Singh w.e.f. 4-3-94 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date?"

2. None appeared on behalf of the workman. Last time his counsel was present and the cost was also imposed upon the workman. Today neither the cost has been paid nor anybody put up appearance on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. The same is dismissed in default and returned to the Ministry for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

CHANDIGARH.

Dated 26-8-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 2003

का० आ० 3078.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्र बैंक प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 64/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/66/2002-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th September, 2003

S.O. 3078.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No 64/2002) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Canara Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-9-2003.

[No. L-12012/66/2002-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 23rd September, 2003

Present : K. JAYARAMAN  
Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 64/2002

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Canara Bank and their workman Smt. M. G. Nirmala)

BETWEEN

Smt. M. G. Nirmala : I Party/Workman

AND

The Deputy General Manager, : II Party/Management  
Canara Bank, Madurai

#### APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : M/s. L. Dhamodaran,  
A. Murugesan &  
N. Krishnakumar,  
Advocates

For the Management : Sri T. R. Sathiya Mohan,  
Advocate

#### ORDER

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-12012/66/2002-IR(B-II) dated 10-7-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the action of the Management of Canara Bank in dismissing from service of Smt. M. G. Nirmala vide order dated 28-3-2000 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. The matter was taken up on the file of this Tribunal as I.D. No. 64/2002 and notices were issued to both sides. Both sides have entered appearance through their advocates and filed their respective Claim Statement and Counter Statement.

3. When the matter was taken up for enquiry on 17-7-2003, after adjourning this case for many number of hearing, the counsel on record for the I Party/Workman represented that the Petitioner Smt. M. G. Nirmala is not available at the given address. Hence, the case was adjourned for another three hearings. When the matter was taken up for enquiry as a last chance on 18-9-2003, there was no representation on both sides. Therefore, I do not find any sufficient cause to drag on this case for an indefinite period. Hence, this Tribunal comes to the conclusion that I Party/Petitioner Smt. M. G. Nirmala is not interested in further prosecution of this case.

4. In view of the above circumstances, the present reference is returned to Ministry for want of prosecution. The Central Government is informed accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 23rd September, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का०आ० 3079.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.का.को.लि. प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण -II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 202/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल०-20012/304/2001-आई०आर० (सी-1)]

एस० एस० गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

**S.O. 3079.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 202/2001) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/304/2001-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

#### REFERENCE NO. 202 OF 2001

**PARTIES:** Employers in relating to the management  
of Sijua Area of M/s. BCCL and their  
workman.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Shri D. K. Verma,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 19th September, 2003

#### ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/304/2001-(C-I), dated the 23rd July, 2001.

#### SCHEDULE

KYA JANTA MAZDOOR SANGH KI BHARAT  
COKING COAL LIMITED SIJUA KSHETRA SEY  
MANG KI SHRI DWIJ RAVIDAS, TIMBER

MAZDOOR KO MAGZINE ISSUE CLERK KAY  
PAD FOR NIYAMITA KIYA JAY UCHIT ATHABA  
NAYASANGAT HAI? YADI HAI TO KARMKAR  
KIS RAHAT KEY PATRA HAI TATHA KIS  
TARIKH SEY?

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, though the management side appeared through their learned Advocate did not file their W. S. It is seen from the record that instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 14-8-01 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but inspite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2002(94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W. S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W/S documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter suo moto with the expectations for appearance of the workman inspite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workmen. These unions inspite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Untill and unless the attitude of the union is charged I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

## SCHEDULE

का.आ. 3080.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 247/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/262/2001-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3080.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 247/2001) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/262/2001-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas,  
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute Under Section  
10(1)(D) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 247 of 2001

## PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of  
P. B. Area of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen.

## APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 19th September, 2003

## ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/262/2001-IR(C-1), dated the 13th September, 2001.

"Whether the demand of the union to promote Sri Ram Chandra Prasad to the Category-VI, Fitter from the date of promotion of his juniors is proper and justified ? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, though the management side appeared through their learned advocate did not file their W.S. It is seen from the record, that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 3-10-01 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but inspite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the court to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 20002(94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W/S documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together to the Court will pursue the matter suo moto with the expectations for appearance of the workman inspite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the union for their workmen. These Unions inspite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the court for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose for the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer



नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3081.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 42/92) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 20012/116/2001-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3081.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 42/92) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/116/2001-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. BISWAS,

Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(D) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 42 of 2002

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s.  
B.C.C.L. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri Islam Mia, the concerned  
workman

On behalf of the employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 19th September, 2003

## AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/116/2001-IR(C-1), dated the 27th April, 2001.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the the Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh from the management of BCCL, Sijua Area to regularise Shri Islam Mia as loader with consequential benefits w.e.f. 1-9-92 is justified. If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled "?

2. In course of hearing the concerned workman by filing a petition submitted to pass a 'No dispute' award in this reference as he is not willing to proceed with the hearing of the case. Learned Advocate for the management raised no objection if the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of the 'No dispute' award. Heard both sides. Since the concerned workman is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case, there is no reason to do drag on the same. Under such circumstance, a 'No dispute' award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties presently.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003.

का.आ. 3082.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 187/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 20012/201/97-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3082.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 187/98) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/201/97-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute Under Section  
10(1)(D) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 187 of 1998

**PARTIES :**

Employers in relation to the management of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and their workmen.

**APPEARANCES :**

On behalf of the workman : Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary,  
B.C.K.U.

On behalf of the employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 15th September, 2003

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/201/97-IR(C-1), dated the 27th August, 1998.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Bhowra(S) Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not regularising Smt. Somli Manjhian and others as per list enclosed with the order of reference in time rated job is justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman are entitled."

2. In course of hearing of this instant reference Mr. D. Mukherjee representing the workmen submitted his prayer to pass a 'No dispute' award in this reference as the concerned workman are not interested to proceed with this reference. Learned Advocate for the management raised no objection in view of the prayer made by Mr. Mukherjee. Heard both sides. Since the concerned workmen involved in this reference are not interested to proceed in connection with the hearing of this case, there is no reason to drag on the same. Accordingly, a "No dispute" award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of "No dispute award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3083.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संलग्न नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 20012/87/94-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3083.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 48/95) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/87/94-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy

**ANNEXURE**

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

**PRESENT**

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under section  
10(1)(D) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 248 of 1995

**PARTIES :**

Employers in relation to the management of  
M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen.

**APPEARANCES :**

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri S. N. Sinha, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Jharkhand, the 15th September, 2003

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/87/94-IR(Coal-I), dated the 16th March, 1995.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the union's claim that Shri Lakhan Bhuia, Helper Attendant could not resume duty on transfer to Pay Loader Workshop, Golakdih w.e.f. 26-6-87 due to the refusal of issuing the Identity Card by the management of Mohuda Washery Project is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled to and from which date?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the written statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as following :—



The sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman was helper attendant at Mohuda washery Project under Mohuda area. They submitted that thereafter the concerned workman was transferred to pay loader workshop, Golakdih and was asked to join there w.e.f. 26-6-87. Accordingly the concerned workman with his letter of transfer bearing No. BCC/MHD/WP/16(A)/87/506 dt. 26-6-87 went to join at Golukdih Pay Loader workshop with a view to join there but the management of the said workshop refused to allow him to join there taking the plea that his transfer letter was not followed by his photograph duly attested by the management of Mahuda Project. Accordingly, he returned back to Mahuda washery and requested the management of Mahuda washery to attest his photograph or to issue identity card to him but the management initially kept his matter pending and thereafter refused to attest his photograph or issue any identity card and for which he was refrained from joining to his new place of posting. They alleged that as a result he had been forced to remain idle without any work and deprived of getting his wages. They submitted that inspite of giving several representations to this effect by the concerned workman the management did not take any step for his relief and for which he had to raise an industrial dispute before the ALC(C) Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted to reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring Union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman to his service with full back wages.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring concerned union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

Admitting the fact that the concerned workman was helper attendant at Mahuda washery the management submitted that on request of the concerned workman he was transferred to pay loader workshop at Golukdih vide letter No. 188/85/826/3(8) dt. 26-5-86 and thereafter vide letter No. 16(A)/87/506 dt. 26-6-87 he was released by the Project Officer with effect from that date i.e. from 26-6-87. They alleged that inspite of his release from Mahuda washery on 26-6-87 the concerned workman did not join at his new place of posting. On the contrary he remained himself absent from duty without prior permission and satisfactory cause. They submitted that as the concerned workman did not join to his new place of posting and remained absent without prior permission and satisfactory cause he has lost his lien in service as per provision laid down under para 17.8 of the certified standing order. Accordingly they submitted that action taken by them was just and proper and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

4. The points to be considered are :—

“Whether the union’s claim that Shri Lakhan Bhuia,

Helper Attendant could not resume duty on transfer to Pay Loader workshop, Golakdih w.e.f. 26-6-87 due to the refusal of issuing the Identity card by the management of Mohuda Washery Project is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled to and from which date?”

#### FINDING WITH REASONS

5. It appears from the record that the concerned workshop did not adduce any evidence either oral or documentary in course of final hearing of this case, inspite of getting sufficient opportunities. Accordingly management also declined to adduce any evidence. As no oral or documentary evidence is forthcoming on either of the side relying on the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides let me consider how far the claim of the concerned workshop stands and if he is entitled to get any relief.

6. Considering the pleadings of both sides I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was initially employed as attendant at Mohuda Washery project. There is also no dispute to hold that thereafter he was transferred to pay Loader workshop, Golakdih and released on 26-6-87 vide letter No. 16(A)/87/506 dt. 26-6-87 issued by the Project Officer, Mohuda washery. It is the contention of the workman that after getting his release on the same day i.e. on 16-6-87 he went to Pay loader workshop, Golakdih with a view to join there but the management of the said workshop did not allow him to join there as his photograph was not attested by the management of Mohuda Washery. Accordingly, he returned back again to Mahuda washery and requested the management either to attest his photograph or to issue identity card to him so that he can join there. He submitted initially that though management of Mohuda washery assured to issue his attested photograph subsequently they refused to do so and for which he was rerefrained from joining at Pay Loader Workshop Golakdih. He alleged that as a result not only he remained idle but also was deprived of getting his wages. He submitted that inspite of submitting repeated representation the management did nothing to give his relief.

7. On the contrary from the submission of the management I find a quite different picture. It is the specific allegation of the management that the concerned workman inspite of receiving his release order on 26-6-87 did not join to his new place of posting i.e. Pay Loader Workshop at Golakdih. He continuously remained absent from duty without prior permission and showing any satisfactory cause. They submitted that under such circumstances the concerned workman lost his lien in service as per provision laid down in para 17.8 of the Certified Standing Order. Para 17.8 of the certified standing order speaks as follows. “If an employee remains absent unauthorisedly or remains absent he is liable to loose his lien on his appointment unless he returns within 10 days from the date of such absence and explains to the satisfaction of the management his inability

to return on the expiry of his leave.” They submitted that the concerned workman neither returned to his place of posting after unauthorised leave for long period nor he submitted any satisfactory explanation to the management about cause of his unauthorised absence for such long period. Accordingly onus on the concerned workman to establish that the allegation which the management has brought against him taking the plea as laid down in para 17.8 of the certified standing order find no merit at all. It is the specific claim of the concerned workman that when he was refused by the management of Pay Loader Workshop, Golakdih to join there he returned back to Mohuda Project and requested the management to issue his attested photograph so that he could be able to join there. He submitted that as the management refused to do he submitted several representations with the expectation to so get his relief. Naturally it is to be looked into if he was at all refused by the management to join at his new place of posting. The concerned workman in support of his claim has failed to produce a single scrap of paper. He also did not consider necessary to submit a single copy of his representation which he submitted to the management in support of his claim. The concerned workman was transferred to Pay loader workshop on the basis of valid order of transfer. Accordingly, there was no reason at all on the part of the management to refuse him to join there particularly when it transpires that he was regular workman under the management and initially posted as attendant Mohuda Washery Project. Pay Loader’s workshop also falls within the same area and therefore there was no scope at all to ignore the order of transfer issued by the Project Officer. No evidence is forthcoming that he regularly gave his attendance either at Washery Project or at Pay loaders workshop when the management refused to attend him to join. It is seen that the case of the concerned workman was taken up by the sponsoring union but in course of hearing the sponsoring union have also failed to establish the claim of the concerned workman to the effect that management arbitrarily or illegally did not allow the concerned workman to join at his new place of posting.

8. Facts disclosed in the pleading in no circumstances can be considered as substantive piece of evidence until and unless the same is substantiated by cogent evidence. It is seen that the sponsoring Union as well as the concerned workman had got enough scope to substantiate their claim but they have lamentably failed to establish the same. Accordingly just replying the facts disclosed in the Written statement submitted by them there is no scope to arrive into such conclusion that management illegally and arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice refused him to join his new place of posting.

As the sponsoring Union/workman have lamentably failed to establish the claim in question he is not entitled to get any relief. In the result the following award is rendered :—

“The Union’s claim that Shri Lakhna Bhuia, Helper Attendant could not resume duty on transfer to Pay Loader Workshop, Golakdih w.e.f. 26-6-87 due to the refusal of issuing the Identity Card by the management of Mohuda Washery Project is not justified? Consequently, concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3084.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.एम.पी.डी. आई. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 209/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/584/98-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3084.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 209/99) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CMPDIL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/584/98-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

## PRESENT

Shri B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(D) of the I.D. Act

Reference No. 209 of 1999

PARTIES: Emoloyers in relation to the management of C.M.P.D.I.L. and their workman.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri A. K. Mishra, Personnel Officer

STATE : Jharkhand

Industry : Mine  
Planning

Dated, Dhanbad, the 19th September, 2003

**ORDER**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/584/98-IR(C-I), dated the 17th May, 1999.

**SCHEDULE**

“Kya Shri Uttam Chudhury Vidhai Canteen Key Karmkar Honey Key Natey Camdil key Sidhey karmkar Maney Janey Chahiye? Yadi han to is sambandh mey kya dinank 15-6-98 sey Theke Ki Sampati Par Unki Sevaye Samapt Kiya Jana Vidhibat Evam Nyayasangat Hai Yadi Nahi to Karmakar K is Rahat Key Patra Hai ?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, though the Management side appeared through their Personnel Officer did not file their W.S. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 10-6-99 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but inspite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the rate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2002(94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W/S documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter suo-motu with the expectations for appearance of the workman inspite of issuance of registered notices. As per I. D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section

2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workman. These unions inspite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. untill and unless the attitude of the union is changed I considered that this uncalled for situation will persis. Definately it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का०आ० 3085.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 298/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/464/2001-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3085.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 298/2001) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/464/2001-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 298 of 2001

**PARTIES:** Employers in relation to the management of Central Saunda Colliery of M/s. CCL and their workman.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

STATE : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 19th September, 2003

### ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/464/2001 dated the 29th November, 2001.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of CCL Central Saunda Colliery, in deducting a portion of wages from the wages of June, 2000 of 169 workmen as per list enclosed with the order of reference is proper and justified?" If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor their representative appeared. However, though the management side appeared through their learned Advocate did not file their W.S. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 10-12-01 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workmen failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but in spite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workmen/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workmen/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex court reported in 2002 (94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit

but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W/S, documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter *suo motu* with the expectations for appearance of the workman in spite of issuance of registered notices. As per I. D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workman. These unions in spite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workmen and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workmen/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workmen side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ.3086.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 73/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 20012/114/97-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

**S.O. 3086.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 73/98) of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/114/97-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD****PRESENT:****SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer**

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

**Reference No. 73 of 1998**

**PARTIES:** Emoloyers in relation to the management of  
Pundi Colliery of CCL, P.O. Kaju, Distt. Hazari  
Bagh and their workman.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workman : Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

**STATE :** Jharkhand**Industry :** Coal

Dated, the 12th September, 2003

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/14/97-IR(C-I), dated the 12/17-3-98.

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the management of Pundi Colliery of CCL, P.O. Kaju Distt. Hazaribagh in not accepting the date of birth recorded as 5-1-1942 in the Matriculation certificate of Shri Bhuneshwar Thakur as per implementation instruction No. 76 of JBCCI is justified?” If not, to what relief are the workmen is entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the written statement submitted by the sponsoring on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

“The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman got his appointment under the management of Pundi Colliery in the year 1965. They submitted that the concerned workman passed Matriculation examination in the year 1960 and according to the said certificate his date of birth was recorded as 5-1-1942. They submitted that the management recorded the date of birth of the concerned workman as 17-12-39 in the statutory register beyond his knowledge but as

soon as that wrong recording of date of birth came to his knowledge he submitted representation in the year 1986 to the management with a prayer for its correction. They disclosed that in the year 1987 management issued service excerpt to him wherein also his date of birth was recorded as 17-12-39. Accordingly he again raised his objection and requested the management to rectify his date of birth as per observation made in J.B.C.C.I. circular No. 76 but with utter surprise management refused to consider his prayer and for which he was compelled to raise an industrial dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this tribunal for adjudication. The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to record the date of birth of the concerned workman as 5-1-1942 recorded in his matriculation certificate as per implementation instruction No. 76.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded in the service book as 17-12-39. The same date of birth was also recorded in the Form B Register maintained by them. The Medical Board of the company also accepted the said date of birth on the basis of medical examination conducted at the headquarters of the company. They alleged that the concerned workman submitted his representation for rectification of his date of birth at a belated stage on the basis of a purported matriculation certificate the genuinity of which is doubtful and for which there was no justification for correction of his date of birth at the fag end of his superannuation. They submitted that the instruction given in JBCCI circular No. 76 is required to be considered only in case where the management takes decision to get the date of birth corrected in view of any anomaly or if it is made within reasonable time from the date of appointment. They submitted that if the purported matriculation certificate was genuine and if the same was in his possession he would have placed the same at the earliest possible date but without doing so he not only killed time but also submitted at the fag end of his service. They submitted that the concerned workman did not make any representation for correction of his date of birth with reference to the purported matriculation certificate and he declared his date of birth which was recorded in the service sheet and the Form B register and was duly confirmed by the Medical board, there was hardly and scope for the concerned workman to demand for correction of his date of birth with reference to the purported

matriculation certificate. His claim they submitted is unjustified and he is not entitled to get any relief.

4. The points to be considered in this reference are :

"Whether the action of the Management of Pundi colliery of CCL, P.O. Kuju, Dist. Hazaribagh in not accepting the date of birth recorded as 5-1-1942 in the Matriculation certificate of Shri Bhuneshwar Thakur as per implementation instruction No. 76 of JBCCI is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?".

#### FINDING WITH REASONS

5. It transpires from the record that the sponsoring union in order to substantiate the claim of the workman have examined two witnesses as WW-1 and WW-2. While management in support of their claim also examined two witnesses as MW-1 and MW-2.

6. Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering evidence of both sides there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman got his initial appointment under N.C.D.C. in the year 1965. It is the contention of the concerned workman that he passed matriculation examination in the year 1960 and according to matriculation certificate his date of birth was recorded as 5-1-42 and he produced that certificate to the management at the time of his appointment with a view to show his qualification and also for the purpose of recording his date of birth in the Statutory Form B Register. He alleged that instead of recording his date of birth as 5-1-42 as per matriculation certificate the management recorded his date of birth as 17-12-39.

7. During evidence of MW-2 the original Form B Register of Pundi Project under Kuju area where the concerned workman got his initial appointment was produced. The said Form B Registered during evidence of MW-2 was marked as Ext. M-1. From this Form B Register it transpires that date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 17-12-39. During cross-examination this witness admitted that the concerned workman raised his protest when his date of birth in the said register was recorded as 17-12-39 and to that effect he made an endorsement under his signature in the remarks column. I have found authenticity of this submission when I consulted the register in question. Accordingly, I find no dispute to hold that at the initial stage of his appointment the concerned workman raised his voice about wrong recording of his date of birth in the Form B Register.

7. On the contrary it is the contention of the management that at the age and his service the concerned workman relying on his matriculation certificate placed

his claim that his date of birth was not 17-12-39 but 5-1-42 and accordingly submitted his representation for rectification of his date of birth. The management have categorically expressed their doubt genuinity of the certificate in question which the concerned workman relied on. The marksheet and matriculation certificate during evidence of WW-1 were marked as Ext. W-1 and W-2 respectively. This certificate speaks clearly that the concerned workman passed the matriculation examination in the year 1960. Management placing doubt about genuinity of this certificate submitted that the concerned workman had the scope to produced the same at the time of his appointment but as he did not do so relying on his declaration his date of birth was recorded as 17-12-39. They submitted that thereafter the concerned workman was sent to the Medical Board for assessment of his age and the Medical Board after his medical test, confirmed his date of birth on 17-12-39. The JBCCI Circular No. 76 is clear that the age of the workman will be ascertained by the Medical Board if at the time of appointment the workman fails to produce any authentic document in support of his age or date of birth. It is the contention of the management that age of the concerned workman was assessed by the Medical Board. Therefore relying on the submission of the management it could be taken into consideration that the concerned workman could not produce any authentic document in support of his age. MW-2 during his cross-examination admitted that the concerned workman raised his protest and made an endorsement in the remarks column of the Statutory Form B Register. When his date of birth therein was recorded as 17-12-39. This very admission speaks clearly that the concerned workman did not disclose his date of birth as 17-12-39 at the time of his appointment. Had that been so definitely he would not raise his protest in black and white. In course of hearing management have failed to produce the medical report to show that age of the concerned workman was assessed by the Medical Board and for which I do not find scope to give any reliance on such submission. On the contrary it is clear that from the initial stage of his joining in the service he raised his voice about wrong recording his age.

8. It is seen that the management did nothing to redress the grievances of the concerned workman, when at the very initial outset raised his voice about recording his date of birth ignoring the date of birth recorded in his school final certificate. On the contrary management intended to avoid their responsibility taking the plea that at the fag end of his service career the concerned workman relying on the matriculation certificate the genuinity of which was questioned by them, has placed his demand for rectification of his date of birth and in support of this claim they relied on the instructions of JBCCI Circular No. 76. It is the contention of the concerned workman that not only before receipt of the service excerpt in the year 1987 but also after receipt of the same he raised



objection relating to his date of birth recorded in the Form B Register. In support of his claim he relied on the letter bearing No. PO/RC/PO/Dispute the age/88/11065-71 dt. 1-9-88 issued by the project officer addressed to the Deputy Manager (Ext. W-4) and Minutes of the meeting held at headquarter level on 11-8-97. Ex. W-5. In the minutes of the meeting it was decided that the management will verify the matriculation certificate and if found genuine the age recorded therein should be accepted. Due date of retirement of the concerned workman according to disputed date of birth recorded in the Form B Register was 17-12-99. Therefore, it is clear that management got more than two years time to verify the genuinity of the matriculation certificate of the concerned workman which he relied on. It is really shocking to note that management did not get time to verify the genuinity of the certificate in question. On the contrary it transpires from his evidence of the workman that transpires that the personnel manager intended to exploit him for rectification of his date of birth and over this issue the said personnel management was arrested by the CBI MW-2 in course of his evidence confirmed suspension of B.K. Verma, Sr. Personnel Manager, who according to the concerned workman intended to exploit him for rectification of his date of birth. It also transpires from his evidence that Mr. Verma was also arrested by CBI.

9. The instructions given in the JBCCI Circular No. 76 speaks clearly that if any certificate is issued by the Board/University where the date of birth of the workman is recorded prior to his date of appointment in that case the said certificate should be considered as conclusive proof relating to the age of the concerned workman. It is seen that the concerned workman got his appointment under the managements in the year 1965. The matriculation certificate which the concerned workman relies on shows clearly that it was issued by the Board in the year 1960 i.e. prior to his entering in the service he passed his matriculation examination. Accordingly as per JBCCI Circular the date of birth recorded therein shall be considered as conclusive proof of his age. It is seen that without accepting his date of birth recorded in the said certificate management casted doubt on its genuinity and that has been focussed in the Minutes of the meeting (Ext. W-5). However, it was decided in the said meeting that his date of birth will be rectified in the form B Register and service record, if the said certificate is found to be genuine. Accordingly, onus was on the management to establish that the certificate which the concerned workman relied on was not genuine. I find no dispute to hold that management got long years to take up the matter with the Board of Examination in order to verify the genuinity of the certificate in question but it is really shocking to note that inspite of getting sufficient time the management did not consider necessary to do the needful in this regard.

10. The relationship of the management and the workman should not be like that of the relationship of master and servant. It should not be the principle of management to ignore the claim of any workman as they are standing on the better side. It appears that the dispute relating to age of the concerned workman came into light from initial stage of his appointment but the management harassed him for years together which I consider was not befitting for the management. There was no scope at all to raise any industrial dispute if the management would exert their sincerity well ahead. The attitude of the management I should say was harassing.

11. After careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the management have failed to produce a single scrap of paper to show that the matriculation certificate which the concerned workman relied on is a manufactured one and it was so created by the workman with a view to get advantage from the management is the matter of his service. This certificate was issued by the School Board prior to his getting appointment. Therefore, as per JBCCI Circular No. 76 date of birth recorded in the said certificate should be considered as his actual date of birth. As the management have failed to produce the report of the Medical Board in course of hearing relating to assessment of the age of the concerned workman there is no scope to uphold their contention. I, therefore, hold that the management arbitrarily recorded the date of birth of the concerned workman in the Form B Register as 17-12-39 ignoring his date of birth recorded as 5-1-42 in the matriculation certificate. As the management have failed to disprove the genuinity of the matriculation certificate, they cannot avoid their responsibility to record the date of birth of the concerned workman as 5-1-42 in the statutory Form B Register.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of Pundi Colliery of CCL, P.O. Kuju, Dist. Hazaribagh in not accepting the date of birth recorded as 5-1-1942 in the Matriculation certificate of Shri Bhuneshwar Thakur as per implementation instruction No. 76 of JBCCI is not justified. Consequently, the management is directed to record date of birth of the concerned workman as 5-1-1942 in the Form B Register as per Matriculation certificate.”

The management is directed to implement the award within three months from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3087.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 101/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/48/98-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

**S.O. 3087.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 101/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure. in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of E. C. L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/48/98-IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

**REFERENCE NO. : 101/1999**

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management  
of Barmuri O C P under Mugma Area of  
M/s. E. C. Ltd. and their workmen.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : None

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 12th September, 2003

#### ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/48/98-IR (C-I), dated, the 29th Jan., 1999.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of  
Barmuri O C P under Mugma Area of M/s. ECL in

not regularising Sh. S.C. Tantubai, Masharu Ram, Musaffir, Mhahato, Siva Nayak and Abhi Routh of Barmuri Project in Excavation Gr. ‘E’ w.e.f. 26-3-1992 is justified? If not, to what relief are these workman entitled?”.

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. However, the management side appeared only on one occasion through their representative and filed authorisation but did not file W.S. before this Tribunal. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 12-2-1999 and since then it is pending for disposal. Registered notices and show cause notices were also issued to the workman but in spite of the issuance of notices the workman side has failed to turn up. In terms of Rule 10B of the I.D. Central Rules, 1957 submission of W.S. by the concerned within 15 days is a mandatory one. The concerned workman not only violated the said provision of the Rules but also did not consider necessary to give any response to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question which will arise is what will be fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/ union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference in issue on merit. In view of the decision reported in 2002(94) FLR 634 it will not be just and proper to pass ‘No dispute’ Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed of on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W.S. such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter suo moto with the expectations for appearance of the parties in spite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman excepting under provision of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workmen. These unions in spite of receiving notices did not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the parties but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the parties are not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

In view of the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to



dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3088.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ईस्को के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, II धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 186/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल.-20012/371/98-आई.आर. (सी-I) ]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3088.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 186/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of IISCO and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/371/98-IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE No. : 186/1999

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Chasnalla Colliery of M/s. IISCO Ltd. and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None  
On behalf of the employers : Shri D. K. Verma,  
Advocate.  
State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.  
Dhanbad, the 12th September, 2003

#### ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/371/98-IR (C-I), dated, the 17th April, 1999.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the union for providing employment to the workman of M/s. Baburam Zindal, a regd. contractor of Chasnalla Colliery, Who died in an accident in the colly. premises in the month of Feb., 1995 is justified? If so, to what relief the dependent of the deceased workman is entitled to?"

2. In this reference the concerned workman/union neither appeared nor took any steps. Only the management side appeared and filed authorisation through their learned Advocate. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 20-5-1999 and since then it is pending for disposal. Registered notices were issued to the workman side but in spite of the issuance of notices they failed to turn up. In terms of Rule 10B of the I.D. Central Rules, 1957 submission of W.S. by the concerned workman within 15 days is a mandatory one. The concerned workman not only violated the said provision of the Rule but also did not consider necessary to give any response to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question which will arise is what will be the fate of the reference made by the Ministry of its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference is issue on merit. In view of the decision reported in 2002(94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed of on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W.S. such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter suo moto with the expectations for appearance for the workman and the management in spite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman excepting under provision of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the union for their workmen. These unions in spite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice until and unless the attitude of the union is changed, I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court

to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3089.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ज्योति इंटरप्राइजेज हार्ड कोक प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 317/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/298/99-आईआर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

**S.O. 3089.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.317/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Jyoti Enterprises Hard Coke and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/298/99-IR (C-D)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT

SHRI B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

**REFERENCE No. 317/1999**

**Parties** : Employers in relation to the Management  
of Jyoti Enterprises Hard Coke, Govindpur,  
Dhanbad and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : None

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 12th September, 2003

#### ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/298/99 (C-I), dated, the 22nd November, 1999.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of Management of Jyoti Enterprises Hard Coke in retrenching the workman Sri Tarapodo Kumarkar in June, 1996 is legal and justified? If not what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, the management side appeared only on one occasion through their authorised representative but did not submit any written statement in this reference before this Tribunal. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 8-12-1999 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear, registered notices and show cause notice were issued to the workman side but inspite of issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference in issue on merit. In view of the decision reported in 2002(94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass ‘No dispute’ Award when both parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed of on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W.S./documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter suo moto with the expectations for appearance of the workman inspite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act, the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workman. These unions inspite of receiving notices did not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed, I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court to dispose of

the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का.आ. 3090.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 9/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-20012/259/99-आईआर (सी-I) ]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

**S.O. 3090.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 9/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of ECL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/259/99-IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT

SHRI B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

#### REFERENCE No. 9/2000

**PARTIES** : Employers in relation to the Management  
of Mugma Area of M/s. E.C.L. and their  
workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. M. Prasad,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 11th September, 2003

#### ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in Exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/259/99 (C-I), dated, the 21st January, 2000.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of E.C.L. Mugma Area in dismissing Sh. Ananha Modi, Dumper, Khalasi, w.e.f. 28-10-96 is justified, legal and proper? If not to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. However, the management side appeared only on one occasion through their representative and filed authorisation but did not file W.S. before this Tribunal. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 31-1-2000 and since then it is pending for disposal. Registered notices were also issued to the workman but inspite of the issuance of notices the workman side has failed to turn up. In terms of Rule 10B of the I.D. Central Rules, 1957 submission of W.S. by the concerned within 15 days is a mandatory one. The concerned workman not only violated the said provision of the Rules but also did not consider necessary to give any response to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question which will arise is what will be fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference in issue on merit. In view of the decision reported in 2002(94)FLR 634 it will not be just and proper to pass ‘No dispute’ Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed of on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W.S. such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter suo moto with the expectations for appearance of the parties inspite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman excepting under provision of Section 2A is

debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workmen. These unions inspite of receiving notices did not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed, I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the parties but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the parties are not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

In view of the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is not scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3091.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संयुक्त नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 126/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-20012/624/97-आईआर (सी-I) ]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3091.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 126/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of ECL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/624/97-IR (C-II)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas,  
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

#### REFERENCE No. 126 of 1997

**PARTIES** : Employers in relation to the Management  
of Gopinathpur Colliery of M/s. E. C.L.  
and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. D. Mukherjee,  
Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. B.M. Prasad,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 1st September, 2003

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in Exercise of the power conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/624/97-IR (C-I), dated, the 10th November, 1997.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Gopinathpur Colliery of E.C.L. in dismissing the services of S/Sh. Muku Singh, Notan Kumar Baisya and Nifikir Pal is legal and justified? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workmen according to the Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on their behalf in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workmen namely Muku Singh, Notan Kumar Baisya and Nifikir Pal were permanent helper and Grade-III clerk respectively at Gopinathpur colliery. They alleged that as the concerned workmen ventilated the grievances of the poor workmen and resisted illegal and unlawful action of the higher officials of the management they became very much annoyed and to take revenge they falsely implicated them in a criminal case and thereafter dismissed them from service on the basis of false allegation of assaulting Mukul Roy, the then Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Agent of Gopinathpur colliery at 12.30 P.M. on 28-2-92. They were dismissed by the management by letter dt. 3-3-92 duly signed by the General Manager, Nirsa area. They alleged that the management dismissed the concerned workmen without any legal authority and without issuing any chargesheet and conducting any enquiry. The sponsoring Union further submitted that as per Model Standing Order the management had no legal right to dismiss the concerned workmen without issuing any chargesheet and affording any opportunity. Accordingly the concerned workmen after receiving order of dismissal submitted representation before the management through the

sponsoring Union for their reinstatement in service but the management did not pay any heed to their representation. Finding no other alternative they filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta and the Hon'ble High Court quashed the dismissal order and directed the management to reinstate the concerned workmen with full back wages. However, by the said order the Hon'ble Court directed the management if they so like they can frame fresh charge and conduct enquiry. They submitted that the management was aware of the fact that it is not possible to prove the false and fictitious allegation against the concerned workmen through fair and proper domestic enquiry and for which they preferred an Appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble High Court directed the management to move the appropriate authority for reference of the case to the Labour Court for adjudication. Hon'ble High Court further directed the management to treat the concerned workmen as under suspension and to pay suspension allowance from the date of illegal dismissal till the date of adjudication by the Labour Court. They disclosed that as per order of the Hon'ble High Court the concerned workmen are now receiving suspension allowance. They submitted that the Ministry on the basis of representation of the management referred the dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal. The sponsoring Union accordingly submitted their prayer to pass an award directing the management to reinstate the concerned workmen with full back wages and other consequential benefits.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in their written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen. They submitted that on 28-2-92 an unprecedented and dreadful incident took place at about 12.30 P.M. They disclosed that at that relevant time the concerned workmen and Shri Nifikir Pal driller assaulted Shri Mukul Roy, Dy. Chief Mining Engineer Agent, Gopinathpur colliery causing serious injuries to his person. They submitted that said Mukul Roy after visiting the mines while entered in his office chamber those three workmen followed him and thereafter Muku Singh and Notan Kumar Baisya entered inside the chamber and bolted the door of the chamber from inside while Nifikir Pal stood outside in front of the door. Thereafter those two workmen i.e. Muku Singh and Notan Kumar Baisya attacked Mukul Roy and assaulted with stick and caused serious bleeding injuries. Muku Singh at that time took and attempt to strangle Mukul Roy and also assaulted him with dagger in his possession which caused bleeding injury to his persons. Apart from the assaulting by stick and dagger they also assaulted him by first and blows. Even they restrained him while he attempted his escape from his office

chamber. In course of that assault they forced him to make a statement as per their dictation and got the same recorded in the Tape Recorder which they carried with them. Apart from assaulting Mukul Roy the concerned workmen also ransacked the entire office and broke the glass panes of the windows and glass sheets on the table. They fired shots in the air to terrorise the people while retreating from the place of occurrence. Management alleged that these workmen entered into a conspiracy to terrorise the officers of the management to get their works done as they desired. They spared the life of Mukul Roy on the condition that they would allow them to do whatever they like at Gopinathpur Colliery in the matter of despatch of coal and coke. These workmen had vested interest in the matter of sale of coal and they did not want any officer or authority in indulging any such unlawful activities or to interfere with the same or to prevent such acts. Even they threatened him to kill him and his family members if that incident was reported to the Police. They submitted that the concerned workmen committed serious misconduct under Clause 17(I)(E), 17(I)(I), 17(I)(R), 17(I)(Q), 17(I)(U) and 17(I)(P) of the Model Standing Order application to the establishment. They submitted that considering criminal conduct of the concerned workmen it was difficult to issue chargesheet and follow normal procedure of enquiry in accordance with the principles of natural justice and to establish the charges levelled against them. As the management had no alternative than to take immediate action of summary dismissal against the concerned workmen they issued order of dismissal against them on 3-3-92 on the misconduct committed by them without holding departmental enquiry. Management admitted that against the said order of dismissal the concerned workmen preferred a Writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta and the Hon'ble High Court accepting the prayer of the concerned workmen set aside the order of dismissal passed against them. Against that order they preferred an appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court and the appeal was numbered as FMAT 669/93 and the Hon'ble High Court passed order in the aforesaid appeal holding that the case may be referred to the Labour Court for decision on the basis of evidence to be adduced before him and the period from 5-3-92 till the date of decision of the case by the Labour Court would be considered as period of suspension and the concerned workmen will be entitled for subsistence allowance for the period of suspension. They submitted that the conduct of the concerned workmen precedent to 28-2-92 and as well as subsequent conducts are as such that they are undesirable to be retained in the service of the company. The concerned workman Muku Singh was having a criminal record as much as he is involved in a Criminal Case No. ST/156/81 before the Session Judge, Dhanbad under Sections 302 and 409 of I.P.C. They disclosed that considering the characters and conduct of the concerned workmen no officer could dare to hold departmental enquiry and no witness would come forward

to give evidence against them and the concerned workmen have become terror in the colliery area and they are carrying on their illegal activities as per their own wishes. They submitted that the management could not hold departmental enquiry relating to the misconduct committed by them and ultimately dismissed them from their services summarily to deter the like minded workmen to follow path shown by the concerned workmen and become labour problem of the industry. Accordingly management submitted their prayer that the action taken by the management in dismissing the concerned workmen from their services by order dt. 3-3-92 is legal and justified.

4. The points to be considered in this reference

"Whether the action of the management of Gopinathpur Colliery of E.C.L. in dismissing the services of S/Sh. Muku Singh, Notan Kumar Baisya and Nifikir Pal is legal justified? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?"

#### FINDING WITH REASONS

5. It transpires from the record that the management in order to substantiate the allegation in question examined one witnesses as MW-1. The sponsoring union on the contrary examined three witnesses in order to substantiate their claim. The reference which has been made by the Ministry is as follows :

"Whether the action of the management of Gopinathpur Colliery of E.C.L. in dismissing the services of S/Sh. Muku Singh, Notan Kumar Baisya and Nifikir Pal is legal and justified? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?"

6. Considering the facts disclosed by the sponsoring union as well as the management I find no dispute to hold that the management dismissed the concerned workmen namely Muku Singh, Notan Kumar Baisya and Nifikir Pal vide order dt. 3-3-92 without issuing any chargesheet or without holding any domestic enquiry against them. Against the said order of dismissal the concerned workmen submitted representation to the management with prayer for their reinstatement in service after recalling that order of dismissal. But as the management refused to do so they preferred a Writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta and His Lordship in the order observed :—

"Since this Court finds that there is no sufficient ground and nothing has been demonstrated to justify the legality and validity of the impugned order there is no bar or impediment for the petitioners to obtain reliefs as prayed for.

For the foregoing reasons the Writ Petition is allowed. The impugned order of summary dismissal are quashed and set aside.

It is, however, made clear that this judgement will not prevent the Respondents from holding an

appropriate enquiry after giving a valid chargesheet to the petitioners and by taking any appropriate decision after giving all opportunities of hearing and by fulfilling the principles of natural justice."

7. It is seen that instead of issuance of chargesheet afresh or holding domestic enquiry against the concerned workmen the management preferred an Appeal against that order passed by his Lordship before the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta and the said Appeal was registered as F.M.AT No. 669/93. In para-16 of the Judgement their Lordships observed :—

"We, therefore, maintain the order passed by the Trial Judge relating to quashing the order of dismissal but we set aside the direction given by the Trial Court to the appellants to hold departmental enquiry if they so choose and instead we order that the appellants shall approach the competent Labour Court with a copy of this order to adjudicate upon the misconduct of the petitioners."

Therefore, it is clear from the orders of the Hon'ble High Court that the dismissal order issued by the Management dt. 3-3-92 against the concerned workmen have duly been quashed. Therefore, the said order of dismissal is no more in existence. In spite of the fact discussed above the Ministry by sending the instant reference case asked the Tribunal to decide whether the action of the management of Gopinathpur colliery of E.C.L. in dismissing the services of Shri Muku Singh, Notan Kumar Baisya and Nifikir Pal is legal and justified. When the Hon'ble High Court by this orders quashed the order of dismissal, I find no scope to ascertain if the order of dismissal passed by the management against the concerned workmen was legal valid and justified? If it is so done it will not be legal and it will infringe the specific observation and order of the Hon'ble High Court. By order of the Hon'ble High Court now I am to look into whether the concerned workmen committed any misconduct or not. It is seen that the management simultaneously lodged FIR against the concerned workmen over the incident of assault on Mukul Roy on 28-2-92 at 12.30 P.M. at his chamber while he was in official duty. On the basis of that FIR Nirsa P.S. started a criminal case against the concerned workmen under Section 448, 341, 323, 307, 324, 506, 387/342/34IPC. After completing investigation chargesheet was submitted against the concerned workmen and the concerned workmen thereafter were brought to trial on the basis of charges framed against them under Section 307, 342, 448, 324, 349/34IPC. It transpires from the certified copy of the judgement that prosecution had examined seven witnesses in all to substantiate the charge brought against the concerned workmen. Defacto complainant i.e. injured Mukul Roy was not examined as prosecution witness. It transpires that all most all the prosecution witnesses declared hostile. Learned Session Judge after considering all evidence on record observed clearly that the prosecution



have failed to establish the charge brought against the accused person and accordingly they were acquitted from the charges levelled against them. A copy of the Judgement passed by the learned Additional Session Judge in S.T. case No. 362/94 was marked as Ext. W-3. It is seen therefore that the management have failed to substantiate the allegation which were brought against the concerned workmen in the Session Trial in the matter of assaulting the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Agent Mukul Roy. Now let me consider how far the management has been able to substantiate the misconduct alleged to have been committed by the concerned workmen. It is the specific allegation of the management that on 28-2-92 at about 12.30 P.M. the concerned workmen namely Muku Singh, Notan Kumar Baisya and Nifikir Pal came in front of the chamber of Mukul Roy, Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Agent of Gopinathpur colliery. Thereafter Muku Singh and Notan Kumar Baisya entered inside the chamber and bolted that door from the inside while Nifikir Pal stood outside the door of the chamber. Thereafter those two workmen attacked him and assaulted him with sticks mercilessly and for which he sustained serious injuries to his person. In the midst of that assault Muku Singh not only strangled him but also assaulted him with dagger and for which he sustained serious bleeding injury to his person. They even did not allow him to get his escape from his chamber, and forced him to make his statement as per their dictation and got the same recorded in the tape recorder which they carried with them. The concerned workmen, they alleged not only assaulted Mukul Roy mercilessly but also ransacked his entire office and broke the glass windows and glass sheet on the table. They even fired shots in the air, from the fire arm to terrorise the people while retreating from the place of occurrence. Management examined Mukul Roy as MW-1. In course of his examination-in-chief he corroborated the incident in question which has been ventilated in the W.S. in relation to his assault by the concerned workmen. During cross-examination MW-1 though admitted that he lodged FIR at Local P.S. but failed to disclose if it was written by him or not. It is really curious to note that inspite of consulting the FIR this witness failed to disclose who wrote the FIR. This witness disclosed that Anirudha Jha, Sr. P.O., Surjit Bose, Safety Officer, Arup Kumar Sengupta, Accounts officer and Shiv Charan Dutta, Asstt. retired manager were cited as witness on his behalf in the criminal case over the incident in question filed against the concerned workmen. The management in course of hearing have failed to examine these officers as witness in the instant case. It has been submitted by MW-1 that he was mercilessly beaten by the concerned workmen with stick by fist and blows and also assaulted him with the help of dagger and for which he sustained bleeding injury to his person. The incident took place in broad day light and that incident continued for about an hour. He also cried out for help. It is really astonishing to note that the management have failed to examine a single witness

excepting MW-1 to corroborate the incident in question. It has been alleged that the concerned workmen not only ransacked the chamber but also broke the window glass panes etc. After that incident MW-1 received his medical treatment for the injuries sustained by him. The medical report in the instant case ought to have been considered as vital document to ascertain the nature of injuries sustained by him. In spite of getting ample scope the management did not consider necessary to produce a single scrap of medical paper to show which injuries MW-1 sustained as a result of assault by the concerned workmen. They also have failed to produce alams which were seized by the Police in support of the allegation in question. It is seen from his evidence that after assault he was released by the assailants and came out of his chamber but it transpires from his evidence that at that time the concerned workmen were very much present there. It is really astonishing to note that he did not call the security or the arm guard to prevent those assailants after coming out from his office. This story is absolutely unbelievable to accept. This witness is the senior most officer of Gopinathpur colliery and it was not expected that none would be come forward for his rescue. This witness further disclosed that he returned back to his residence at about 1 P.M. from his office which was at a distance of about 2 K.M. from his office. When it transpires that the said incident of assault continued for one hour which started at about 12.30 P.M. how he come back to his residence from the office covering a distance of 2 K.M. by 1 P.M. If this fact is taken into consideration there is reason to believe that the allegation of assault continued for an hour finds no basis at all. MW-1 during his evidence disclosed that he left for his house in a vehicle after the incident. Therefore, the driver of that vehicle could have been considered as important witness to corroborate the incident in question. If the evidence of the workmen are taken into consideration a different picture will come out. WW-2 during his evidence has given a topography of his chamber. He disclosed that there was sitting arrangement of the P.A. of Mukul Roy inside his chamber and his office was attached to his chamber. The chamber of manager was situated besides the chamber of the agent of the said colliery. Security guard of the agent was also posted outside his chamber. Cash room was situated besides the chamber of the agent and for 24 hours. Two armed guards were posted there. In addition to the security guards two lathi guards were also posted in the cash room. He categorically denied the fact about his involvement in the incident in question. Other workmen also denied their involvement in the incident in question. They categorically denied that no such incident as alleged by the management ever took place. During cross-examination of this witness I do not find any facts relying on which the topographical description given by WW-2 relating to the chamber of Mukul Roy and adjoining office could be challenged. It is seen that the agent had his own security guards. No evidence is forthcoming which role

the security guards played at the time of the incident in question. After careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I have failed to find any acceptable evidence excepting the evidence of MW-1 relying on which there is scope to believe that such serious incident took place inside the chamber of MW-1. No satisfactory explanation is given by the management why they have failed to examine any other witness to substantiate the allegation in question. I have already discussed above that not only the management have failed any other witness but also failed to produce the medical papers showing treatment of MW-1 for the injuries sustained by him as a result of alleged assault. In this connection definitely the Judgement and Order passed by the Learned Session Judge in case No. 362/94 may be taken into consideration. Learned Additional Session Judge practically was compelled to acquit the accused person i.e. the concerned persons from the charges brought against them as the prosecution has lamentably failed to establish the case. Hon'ble Court gave the opportunity to the management to substantiate the allegation in question before the Labour Court. In spite of getting opportunity management have lamentably failed to establish the allegation brought against the concerned workmen. It is seen that the management have got the scope to establish the allegation before the two forums namely before the Learned Additional Session Judge, Dhanbad in S.T. case No. 362/94 and also before this Tribunal. But I find no hesitation to say that the management have lamentably failed to substantiate the allegation. It should be borne into mind that MW-1 was alleged to be the victim of the incident in question. The incident in question took place in broad day light. As such there is reason to believe that there were sufficient witnesses who witnessed the incident in question. Under such circumstances corroboration of the incident in question has to be considered with all importance. I find reason to hold that the management have failed to examine any witness to corroborate the evidence of MW-1 over the incident in question. Therefore, just relying on the evidence of only MW-1 I do not consider just and proper to find the concerned workmen guilty of the misconduct.

8. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of Gopinathpur Colliery of Easter Coalfields Ltd. in dismissing the services of S/Sh Muku Singh, Notan Kumar Baisya and Nifikir Pal is not legal and justified. Consequently, they should be reinstated in service with full back wages with consequential relief and continuity of service from the date of the order of dismissal. However, management will be at liberty to adjust the suspension allowance given to concerned workmen in computing their back wages.”

9. Management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3092.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 96/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/188/96-आईआर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3092.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 96/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/188/96-IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE No. : 96 of 1997

**PARTIES** : Employers in relation to the management of Keshalpur Colliery of M/s. B. C. C. L. and their workmen.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : None

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Bank

Dhanbad, the 1st September, 2003

#### ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/188/96-IR (C-I), dated, the 27th August, 1997.



**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Keshalpur Colliery of B.C.C.L. in not offering the employment to Smt. Malati Devi, widowed daughter-in-law of Late Narayan Nonia, Ex-Wagon Loader is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, the management side appeared only on one occasion through their authorised representative and filed authorisation in this reference before this Tribunal but did not submit any written statement. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 25-9-97 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear, registered notices and show cause notice were issued to the workman side but in spite of issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference in issue on merit. In view of the decision reported in 2002 (94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed of on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W.S./ documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter *suo motu* with the expectations for appearance of the workman in spite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman expecting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workman. These unions in spite of receiving notices did not care appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period.

Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 3093.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 15/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-10-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-20012/115/95-आईआर (सी-1) ]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 3093.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 15/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-10-2003.

[No. L-20012/115/95-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

SHRI B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

Reference No. : 15 of 1996

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Govindpur Area No. III of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 4th September, 2003

### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/115/95-IR (Coal-I), dated, the 29th February, 1996.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the General Manager Govindpur Area No. III of M/s. B.C.C.L. in denying to regularise the services of Shri Nandlal Napit as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman though originally was appointed as Cap Lamp Mazdoor started working as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk since 1982-83 intermittently as per direction of the management. Thereafter under direction of the management he started working as Cap Lamp Issue clerk continuously against permanent vacancy. They submitted that the concerned workman since 1990 worked for more than 240 days in each year as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk and for which he submitted several representation to the management for his regularisation as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk but management refused to regularise him in the said post. They alleged that as the management refused to regularise him in the said post he through his sponsoring Union raised an industrial dispute before the ALC (C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. The sponsoring Union accordingly, submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to regularise the concerned workman as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk with retrospective effect along with back wages and other consequential relief.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in the Written Statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen. They that the concerned workman got his appointment in the substantive post of Cap Lamp mazdoor in time rated category as per Wage Board's recommendations. He did not possess the requisite qualification to perform the job of Cap Lamp Issue clerk. They submitted that on being approached by the concerned workman to the local management to allow him to work as Cap Lamp Issue clerk they allowed him to function as Cap Lamp Issue clerk during leave and sick vacancy of the Cap Lamp Issue clerk without affecting his own job. The local

management actually authorised him to work for limited purpose of issuing Cap Lamp to the workers during leave and sick vacancies or during the period of absence of the Cap Lamp Issue clerk. He was never authorised to discharge the function of the Cap Lamp Issue clerk required to be performed by a person belonging to clerical cadre. They submitted that taking advantages of such a situation, the concerned workman has claimed for his regularisation as a clerk in clerical cadre knowing fully well that a time rated worker cannot be regularised in clerical cadre merely on the basis of performing certain jobs of clerk under certain circumstances.

They disclosed that whenever vacancy arises in the clerical cadre the same are filled up by a selection test carried on a selection committee duly constituted by the G.M. of the area concerned. All eligible candidates possessing requisite qualification and certain amount of experience are entitled to apply for their selection in the post of Grade-III clerk and the selection committee after examining all such candidates recommend the candidates in order of merit for their posting in clerical cadre. They submitted that there is no provision for selection of time rated workers on pick and choose method by the colliery officers and to regularise then as clerk grade-III on the consideration of working experience for a period of one or two years. The cadre scheme does not encourage such arbitrary and whimsical procedure of filling up vacancies in clerical cadre first by authorising a person to work on such post and then regularise him showing some favour for some reasons or other. they submitted that the claim of the sponsoring union to regularise the concerned workman as Cap Lamp Issue clerk is unjustified as it contravenes the provisions for appointment of clerk as per cadre scheme. Accordingly, they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the sponsoring Union.

4. The points to be considered in this reference are :—

"Whether the action of the General Manager, Govindpur Area No. III of M/s. BCCL in denying to regularise the services of Shri Nandlal Napit as Cap Lamp Issue clerk is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workmen entitled?"

### FINDING WITH REASONS

5. It appears from the record that in course of hearing neither the sponsoring Union nor the concerned workman appeared. They even did not consider necessary to adduce any material evidence with a view to substantiate the claim in question. In view of this situation the management also declined to adduce any evidence. As neither of the parties adduced any evidence either oral or documentary there is no scope to assess the claim of the sponsoring union on merit excepting the facts disclosed in the pleadings submitted by them.

6. Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings, of both sides I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman initially got his appointment under the management as Cap Lamp Mazdoor. The concerned workman submitted that thereafter the management allowed him to discharge his function as Cap Lamp Issue clerk intermittently. This fact also was admitted by the management in their pleading. They disclosed that on leave and sick vacancy some times the concerned workman was allowed to issue Lamp Caps to the workers in addition to his original job in absence of the Cap Lamp Issue clerk but they categorically denied his claim to this effect that he was even allowed to work continuously as Cap Lamp Issue clerk since 1990. They also denied the fact that the concerned workman since 1990 discharged his duties as Cap Lamp Issue clerk for more than 240 days in each year. They submitted that the post of Cap Lamp Issue clerk is a cadre post in clerical Grade-III and to work in the said post minimum qualification is required which the concerned workman did not possess. They submitted that there is no provision to switch over to the cadre post from the post of time rated mazdoor automatically without facing selection test and merely on the basis of performing certain jobs of a clerk under certain circumstances.

7. They submitted that whenever any vacancy arises in the clerical cadre, the same are filled up by a selection test carried on by a selection committee duly constituted under order of the General Manager of the area is concerned. All eligible candidates possessing requisite qualifications and experience are entitled to apply for their selection in the post of Grade-III and the selection committee after examining all such candidates recommend the candidates in order of merit for their posting in the clerical cadre.

8. Therefore, according to the submission of the management it transpires that selection of any workman in the post of clerk is to be followed as per provision of N.C.W.A., Naturally onus rest on the concerned workman to rebut the claim of the management in the matter of regularising him directly in the post of Clerk Grade-III from the post of time rated general mazdoor.

9. There is no dispute to hold that local management allowed the concerned workman to discharge the function of Cap Lamp Issue clerk on limited purpose in case of leave and sick vacancy. The specific claim of the concerned workman is that since 1990 he worked continuously for more than 240 days in each year as Cap Lamp Issue clerk under order the management. This fact the management have denied categorically. Accordingly, the concerned workman cannot avoid his liability to establish his own claim. In course of hearing though the concerned workman got ample scope to adduce material evidence he has lamentably failed to do so. In absence of any material evidence just relying on the claim I find no justification to

believe this same. It is settled principle of law that facts disclosed in the pleadings cannot be considered as substantive piece of evidence until and unless the same is established substantially by other material evidence. The post of clerk is a cadre post and selection of a clerk is based on a fulfilment of certain conditions as per N.C.W.A. The concerned workman cannot avoid his responsibility to show that inspite of fulfilment of the requisite conditions the management have refused to regularise him in the clerical cadre. He also cannot avoid his responsibility to establish that there is sufficient scope to get his service regularised as Cap Lamp Issue clerk from the post of Cap Lamp Issue Mazdoor. He submitted that by order of the management he started working as Cap Lamp Issue clerk since 1990 and in that capacity he worked continuously for years together. The concerned workman inspite of getting ample opportunities has failed to produce a single scrap of paper to show that by order of the management he performed such job for years together. No evidence also is forthcoming on his part to show that he worked continuously for more than 240 days in each year as Cap Lamp Issue clerk since 1990. It transpires that excepting the claims which he mentioned in his Written Statement has failed to adduce any corroborative evidence in its support. I fully agree with the submission of the management that Cap Lamp Issue clerk is a cadre post under clerical grade and to fill up the said post the management are required to follow process as per guide line given in N.C.W.A. excepting facing selection test there is no scope for regularisation of any general mazdoor to cadre post until and unless any contrary to it is established. If this practice is prevailed the other eligible workers will be deprived of getting their promotion to cadre post which definitely will invites not only frustration amongst them but also will invite state mate situation in the coal Industry and as a result of which the administration may collapse. In the circumstances, the concerned workman cannot avoid his responsibility to establish that he was very much eligible to get his regularisation in the clerical cadre as Cap Lamp Issue clerk from the post of general mazdoor, superseding the norms of promotion which the management followed as per guide line of N.C.W.A. I find no hesitation to say that the sponsoring Union as well as the concerned workman have lamentably failed to establish such claim. Accordingly, the concerned workman's claim, I hold finds no merit and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

In the result, the following award is rendered :—

"The action of the General Manager, Govindpur Area No. III of M/s. BCCL in denying to regularise the services of Shri Nandlal Napit as Cap Lamp Issue clerk is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 3094.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार में, हिन्दालको इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद नं. 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-08-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-29011/47/99-आई आर (विधि) ]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2003

S.O. 3094.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 8/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Dhanbad No. 1 as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 13-8-2003.

[No. L-29011/47/99-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/S. 10(1)(d)(2A) of I.D. Act  
Reference No. 8 of 2000

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of  
M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

Present : SHRI S.H. KAZMI,  
Presiding Officer

#### Appearances :

For the Employers : Shri G. Prasad, Advocate

For the Union : None

State : Jharkhand Industry : Mines

Dated, the 25th July, 2003

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-29011/47/99/IR(M) dated 14-12-1999 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Hindalco Industries Ltd., Lohardaga, in refusing to accept the charter of demands submitted by Chotanagpur Bauxite workers union justified? If not to what relief workmen are entitled?”

2. Shri G. Prasad, Advocate, appearing on behalf of the management is present. But Shri S. Paul, Advocate,

who has been appearing in this case on behalf of the workmen/union is not present though on the last date fixed. upon his submission, adjournment was granted as he wanted to ascertain from his client about the development concerning the settlement of the dispute between the two sides outside the Court.

On the last date by filing one petition alongwith the photo copy of memorandum of settlement Shri G. Prasad appearing on behalf of the management had submitted that the sponsoring union submitted a fresh charter of demand having 28 items on the employers on 23-12-2002 and good sense having prevailed the parties have amicably settled the dispute including those made on 27-2-99 leading to the industrial dispute as mentioned in the order or the schedule of the instant reference, on the terms and conditions mentioned in the bi-partite settlement dated 24-4-2003 which was later registered also in the office of the A.L.C. (C). Ranchi vide letter dated 8/13-5-2003, as per the provisions of law. To-day Shri Prasad has filed one original copy of the memorandum of settlement also which is duly executed by the representatives of the sponsoring union and the representatives of the concerned management. The terms and conditions are incorporated therein and it is apparent from the same that good sense prevailed and the parties came to a settlement on certain terms and conditions. Since now not only the photo copy of the said memorandum of settlement rather the original of the same is also before this Tribunal, there does not appear to be any reason for not believing the developments regarding the settlement which have been brought to the notice of this Tribunal. As the dispute now ceases to be in existence, perhaps, due to this reason none has considered necessary to appear before this Tribunal just to confirm the said fact. It would have been in the fitness of things if someone from the side of the union would have come forward at this stage also to make submission in the aforesaid regard, but despite granting adjournment to enable the workmen/union in the said regard if none is appearing to-day then on the basis of genuine and authentic nature of documents produced before it, this Tribunal, in my view, can very well proceed in the matter and pass necessary order on the basis of aforesaid development or the settlement between the parties.

Having taken into account the totality of the circumstances particularly borne out of the memorandum of settlement produced, it can well be observed that the settlement which has been arrived at between the parties is just, fair and proper and the same covers the entire dispute between the two sides including the dispute raised in this reference. This fact and also the submission made in that regard on behalf to the management, as noticed above, fully find support from Condition No. 4 as incorporated in the memorandum of settlement. It is clearly specified therein that all the disputes raised by the trade unions relating to the service conditions, benefits etc. of the employees of the management, either pending before the Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal, High Court or before any legal authority

would be deemed to be closed pursuant to coming into existence of the said agreement or settlement and all such nature of cases or disputes would be withdrawn from these forums by filing application in that regard.

Thus, in view of all the aforesaid this reference is hereby ordered to be disposed of in terms of the settlement. The memorandum of settlement filed would form part of the record.

S. H. KAZMI,  
Presiding Officer

### फार्म-एच

हिण्डालको इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, खान प्रभाग (झारखण्ड), पोस्ट एवं जिला लोहरदगा, झारखण्ड, पिन कोड-835302 एवं उनके श्रमिकों के मध्य औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 12(3) एवं नियम 58 के अन्तर्गत समझौता

### समझौता का ज्ञापन

#### पक्षकारों के नाम

श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि	सेवायोजन प्रतिनिधि
छोटा नागपुर बाक्साइट वर्क्स	हिण्डालको इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड,
यूनियन, लोहरदगा	खान प्रभाग (झारखण्ड), लोहरदगा
श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहु	श्री अशोक कु. सिन्हा
महा सचिव	महाप्रबन्धक (खान परिचालन)
श्री मलिक सेराजुल हक,	श्री एस. के. त्रिवेदी,
अध्यक्ष	महाप्रबन्धक (इ. आर.)
श्री भुखला भगत	श्री आर.एल. मोदी,
उपाध्यक्ष	अपर महाप्रबन्धक (वित्त एवं लेखा)
श्री प्राण प्रसाद जयसवाल	श्री आर.बी. सिंह,
उपाध्यक्ष	उप महाप्रबन्धक
	(कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन)
श्री अशोक कुमार यादव,	श्री ए.के. डॉन,
कार्यालय सचिव	सहायक महाप्रबन्धक (खान)
श्री साबिर खान,	श्री राजीव कुमार,
संयुक्त सचिव	प्रबन्धक (प्रशासन)
श्री फकीर मोहम्मद,	
कार्यकारिणी सदस्य	
श्री शिवब्रत दुबे,	
कार्यकारिणी सदस्य	

### समझौते का संक्षिप्त विवरण

छोटानागपुर, बाक्साइट वर्क्स यूनियन, लोहरदगा झारखण्ड ने अपने पत्र सं. 32/02 दिनांक 23-12-2002 द्वारा एक 28 सूत्री माँग पत्र कामगारों के वेतन पुनरीक्षण एवं अन्य सेवा शर्तों में सुधार से संबंधित प्रबन्धन, हिण्डालको इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, खान प्रभाग (झारखण्ड) के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया। विभिन्न तिथियों पर लम्बी बातचीत हुई और अंततः दिनांक 24-04-2003 को पक्षकारों में मध्य यह समझौता निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर सम्पन्न हुआ एवं पक्षकारों ने समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये।

हस्ताक्षर (अपठनीय)

### समझौते का उद्देश्य

1. सद्भावपूर्ण, सौहार्दपूर्ण एवं शाश्वत औद्योगिक संबंध विकसित करना।
2. खनन तथा अन्य सेवाओं के कुशल, निर्बाध तथा सुचारू संचालन द्वारा, श्रेष्ठतम कार्य संपादन, कुशलता, उत्पादकता तथा उत्पादन के लिए प्रयत्न करना तथा श्रम शक्ति के बेहतर उपयोग के साथ उन्नत कार्य प्रणाली और मशीनों के उपयोग द्वारा समस्त सम्भव मितव्ययिता को बढ़ावा देना।
3. संयुक्त प्रयास द्वारा गुणवत्ता, कुशलता, उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता सहयोग में सुधार करना तथा इस प्रकार के सुधारों के लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण उत्पन्न करना।
4. प्रबन्धतंत्र तथा कामगारों के बीच पारस्परिक भरोसे तथा विश्वास पर आधारित मधुर नियोक्ता-कर्मचारी संबंध विकसित करना तथा उसे बनाये रखना।

### समझौते की शर्तें

1. प्रास्थिति एवं विस्तार (अ) यह पारस्परिक समझौता औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 12(3) एवं नियम 58 के अन्तर्गत है।  
(ब) यह समझौता दिनांक 1-1-2003 से प्रभावी होगा एवं 4(चार) वर्षों के लिए दिनांक 31-12-2006 तक प्रभावशील रहेगा।  
(स) यह समझौता हिण्डालको इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, खान प्रभाग (झारखण्ड), लोहरदगा में कार्यरत समस्त स्थायी श्रमिकों पर लागू होगा।

यह समझौता स्टाफ की श्रेणी में आने वाले कर्मचारियों पर प्रभावशील नहीं होगा।

2. प्रत्येक पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान में एक मुश्त बढ़ोत्तरी  
(क) प्रत्येक वेतनमान में एक मुश्त बढ़ोत्तरी निम्न अनुसार होगी

क्रमांक	श्रेणी	एक मुश्त बढ़ोत्तरी (रुपया)
(अ)	अकुशल श्रमिक	150
(ब)	अर्धकुशल श्रमिक	(क) 160 (ख) 165
(स)	कुशल श्रमिक	175
(द)	अति कुशल श्रमिक	200

प्रत्येक वेतनमान में कार्यरत कामगारों को दी गई एक मुश्त वृद्धि फिटमेंट हेतु वेतनमान में समाहित की जायेगी जो इसी में सम्मिलित है।

2949 G1/03 - 18

## (ख) पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान :

पक्षों के मध्य यह तय हुआ कि जो कामगार इस समझौते की परिधि में आवर्त हैं; उनका पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान दिनांक 1-1-2003 से निम्नवत होगा।

प्रबन्धन एवं श्रम संगठन के मध्य यह भी तय हुआ कि पूर्व समझौता दिनांक 5-8-1998 की परिधि में आने वाले कामगार (परिशिष्ट क) का मूल वेतन एवं वार्षिक बढ़ोत्तरी इस समझौते के प्रभावी होने की तिथि से नीचे दिये गये पद/श्रेणी के वेतनमान में समायोजित कर दिया जायेगा और किसी प्रकार की वित्तीय हानी नहीं होगी एवं समय-समय पर परिवर्तनशील मंहगाई भत्ता इस समझौते के अनुसार देय होगा।

श्रेणी एवं पदनाम      वर्तमान वेतनमान      दिनांक 1-1-2003 से देय पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान

**अकुशल श्रमिक**

मजदूर/चौकीदार/सफाईकर्मी	650-25.00(10)- 900-28.00(10)- 1180-31.00(10)- 1490-34.00(10)- 1830	1600-30-1900- 35-2250-40-2650
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**अर्धकुशल श्रमिक**

अ. खनिक	710-32.00(10)- 1030-35.00(10)- 1380-38.00(10)- 1760-41.00(10)- 2170	1670-35-2020- 40-2420-45-2870
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ब. हेल्पर/मुंशी/अप्रमाणित मेट/बावर्ची/स्टोर बॉय/ट्रन्सपोर्ट/बाय/मेस बॉय/टूल शार्पनर/डिस्पेंसरी सहायक/गेस्ट हाउस एटेंडेंट/ड्रिलर/सहायक ड्रिलर/प्लूम/माली/सुरक्षाकर्मी	795-35.00(10)- 1145-38.00(10)- 15.25-41.00(10)- 19.35-44.00(10)- 2375	1760-40-2160- 45-2610-50- 3110-55-3660 3310-60-3910
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हाउस एटेंडेंट/ड्रिलर/सहायक ड्रिलर/प्लूम/माली/सुरक्षाकर्मी

हाउस एटेंडेंट/ड्रिलर/सहायक ड्रिलर/प्लूम/माली/सुरक्षाकर्मी

**कुशल श्रमिक**

ड्राईवर/ऑपरेटर/इलेक्ट्रीशियन/फिटर/वेल्डर/ब्लेस्टर/मेकेनिक/सहायक मेकेनिक/ड्रिलिंग ऑपरेटर/ब्लेक स्मिथ/नर्स/कम्पाउण्डर	835-42.00(10)- 1255-45.00(10)- 1705-48.00(10)- 2185-51.00(10)- 12695	1810-45-2260- 50-2760-55- 3310-60-3910 6095
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**अति कुशल श्रमिक**

पोकलेन ऑपरेटर/टेरेक्स ऑपरेटर/एच.ई.एम.एम. ऑपरेटर/*ड्रिलिंग ऑपरेटर/सिनीयर मेकेनिक/माइनिंग मेट/	945-49.00(10)- 1435-52.00(10)- 1955-55.00(10)- 2505-58.00(10)- 3085	1945-55-2495- 60-3095-65- 3745-70-4445- 80-5245-85- 6095
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\* वे श्रमिक जो अन्वेषण कार्य से जुड़े हैं।

**3. मंहगाई भत्ता:**

मंहगाई भत्ता औसत अर्धवार्षिक (माह जुलाई 2002 से दिसम्बर 2002 तक के) सूचकांक 2391.05 आधार वर्ष 1960=100 के अनुसार रुपये 2.00 प्रति अंक की घटत बढ़त के आधार पर रुपये 2485.25 प्रतिमाह होता है। इस समझौते के अनुसार 1 जनवरी 2003 से मंहगाई भत्ते की गणना 2391.05 सूचकांक के ऊपर प्रति अंक रुपये 2.00 से बढ़कर 2.20 रुपये घटत बढ़त के आधार पर होगी।

दिनांक 1-1-2003 को औसत अर्धवार्षिक सूचकांक 2315.33 पर देय परिवर्तनशील मंहगाई भत्ता रु. 2333.80 प्रतिमाह में से रु. 8009/- पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान के मूल वेतन में समायोजित किया जायेगा।

**4. अवकाश यात्रा भत्ता**

वर्तमान में देय वार्षिक अवकाश यात्रा भत्ता में श्रमिक संगठन द्वारा की गयी वृद्धि की माँग पर प्रबन्धन द्वारा सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करते हुए सेवा-अवधि के अनुसार निम्नलिखित वृद्धि पर उभय पक्षों की सहमति हुई:

क्र. सं.	सेवाकाल की अवधि	वार्षिक अवकाश यात्रा भत्ता (रुपये)	
		वर्तमान	पुनरीक्षित
अ.	1 से 10 वर्ष	1200	1500
ब.	11 से 20 वर्ष	1300	1700
सं.	21 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक	1400	1800

अवकाश भत्ता की पात्रता हेतु कैलेंडर वर्ष अर्थात् 1 जनवरी से 31 दिसम्बर तक 230 दिन की वास्तविक उपस्थिति (काम पर उपस्थिति होकर कार्य करना) अनिवार्य होगी।

**5. श्रमिक गणवेश (यूनिफार्म)**

समस्त स्थायी श्रमिकों को वर्ष में एक बार निम्नानुसार दो जोड़ा (कमीज और पैंट) टेरीकोटन गणवेश दिया जायेगा। परंतु गणवेश रूल्स के अनुसार ही देय होगा। कम्पाउण्डर को एक ऊनी कोट तीन वर्ष में एक बार दिया जायेगा तथा नर्स को एक ऊनी फुल स्वेटर तीन वर्ष में एक बार दिया जायेगा।

**6. (क) कैटीन कूपन**

खदान में कार्यरत श्रमिकों को वर्तमान में दी जाने वाली कैटीन कूपन की राशि रुपये 45/- प्रतिमाह से बढ़ाकर रुपये 55/- प्रतिमाह होगी। कैटीन कूपन पर केवल खाद्य पदार्थ (चाय, नास्ता एवं खाना) का उपयोग खदान तथा कैटीन के अन्दर ही किया जायेगा तथा किसी भी स्थिति में कैटीन कूपन को दूसरे सामान के लिए उपयोग करना सख्त मना है और दुरुपयोग करने पर कामगार तथा कैटीन ठेकेदार दोनों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

**(ख) हाथ धोने के साबुन की व्यवस्था**

प्रबन्धन वर्कशॉप में कार्यरत प्रत्येक श्रमिक को 600 ग्राम प्रतिमाह से बढ़ाकर प्रतिमाह 800 ग्राम धुलाई का साबुन देगा।

**7: (क) पहाड़ी भत्ता**

श्रम संगठन ने पहाड़ी भत्ता को संशोधित करने का प्रबन्धनतंत्र से अग्रह किया जिस पर पक्षकारों के मध्य वार्ता में विचारोंपरंतु यह तय हुआ कि श्रमिकों को देय रुपया 4/- प्रतिदिन से बढ़ाकर रुपया 5/-



प्रतिदिन वास्तविक उपस्थिति पर (काम पर हाजिर होना या काम करना) होगी परन्तु वैसे श्रमिक जिन्हें कम्पनी द्वारा आवाटित आवास उपलब्ध कराया गया है वे पहाड़ी भत्ता के पात्र नहीं होंगे।

#### (ख) साईकिल भत्ता

साईकिल भत्ता रुपये 50/- प्रतिमाह से बढ़ाकर रुपया 65/- प्रतिमाह निर्धारित किया गया है जिसकी पात्रता के लिए श्रमिक की माह में कम से कम 18 कार्य दिवस वास्तविक उपस्थिति अनिवार्य है तथा जो श्रमिक साईकिल एडवांस लेना चाहेंगे उन्हें साईकिल खरीदने हेतु एडवांस रुपया 1200/- दिया जायेगा जिसका समायोजन रुपया 100/- प्रतिमाह की दर से मजदूरी से किया जायेगा। साईकिल खरीद की रसीद देनी होगी। यह एडवांस सेवाकाल में एक बार ही लिया जा सकेगा।

#### 8. चिकित्सा सुविधा

स्थायी श्रमिकों को चिकित्सा सुविधा में दी गयी पुनरीक्षित वृद्धि निम्नवत है:

\* भोजन भत्ता रुपया 30/- प्रतिदिन से बढ़ाकर रुपया 40/- प्रतिदिन किया जायेगा।

\* अस्पताल में कमरे का किराया अधिकतम रुपया 40/- प्रतिदिन से बढ़ाकर रुपया 50/- प्रतिदिन किया जायेगा।

\* स्थायी श्रमिकों के आश्रितों के लिए भोजन भत्ता रुपया 20/- प्रतिदिन से बढ़ाकर रुपया 30/- प्रतिदिन किया जायेगा।

\* स्थायी श्रमिकों के माता-पिता यदि जीवित हों एवं पूर्णतया श्रमिक पर निर्भर/आश्रित हों एवं उनकी पूर्व में कोई सर्विस या आजीविका का साधन नहीं हो तो कम्पनी द्वारा आंतरिक चिकित्सा सुविधा (Indoor Hospital Facility) केवल पैथोलोजी/एक्सरे तथा कंसलटेशन एवं दवाईयों की कीमत रसीद (Original) देने पर तथा कम्पनी के डाक्टर द्वारा प्रदिष्ट (refer) किये गये मामलों में ही देय होगा तथा कम्पनी मेडीक्लेम या अन्य कोई स्कीम देती है तो उसके अन्तर्गत ही क्लेम नियमानुसार मान्य होगा तथा श्रमिक को चिकित्सा संबंधी सभी कागजात जमा करना बाध्यकारी होगा। श्रमिक संघ एवं श्रमिक दोनों ही पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी के साथ श्रमिक के आश्रित माता-पिता की पहचान पत्र/चिकित्सा कार्ड बनवाये जो कि कम्पनी के मुख्य चिकित्सा पदाधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित ही मान्य होगा।

उभय पक्षों के मध्य यह तय हुआ कि उपरोक्त चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति लोहरदगा के बाहर राँची तक हुए चिकित्सा पर ही मान्य होगा एवं राँची के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थान पर प्राप्त उपरोक्त चिकित्सा सुविधा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति कम्पनी के मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी के रेफर करने पर/अनुशंसा करने पर ही की जायेगी।

यह भी स्वीकार किया गया कि कम्पनी के चिकित्सक द्वारा पूर्वनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किये जाने पर किसी भी चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति नहीं होगी।

किसी भी कामगार द्वारा चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का अनुचित लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए दुरुपयोग किया जाता है तो उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की जायेगी एवं 1 वर्ष के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधा से वंचित कर दिया जायेगा।

#### 9. शिक्षा सहायता

प्रबन्धन प्रत्येक स्थायी श्रमिक के स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले दो बच्चों को प्रति बच्चा प्रति वर्ष शिक्षा सहायता के रूप में पुनरीक्षित धन राशि निम्नवत देने को सहर्ष सहमत हैं जिसके लिए सभी को शुल्क भुगतान का साक्ष्य मूल रूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा। इसका भुगतान वर्ष में एक बार किया जायेगा।

वर्तमान शिक्षा सहायता धन राशि प्रति वर्ष	पुनरीक्षित शिक्षा सहायता धन राशि प्रति वर्ष
कक्षा 5 से 7 तक 170 रु.	कक्षा 1 से 5 तक 250 रु.
कक्षा 8 से 10 तक 215 रु.	कक्षा 6 से 8 तक 500 रु.
कक्षा 11 से 12 तक 340 रु.	कक्षा 9 से 12 तक 750 रु.
स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर 450 रु.	स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर 1000 रु.

10. पक्षों के मध्य यह तय हुआ कि खनन कार्य हेतु जिन अस्थायी श्रमिकों से लीज पर जमीन ली गई है/ली जानी है उन्हें पद की रिक्तता, कार्यकुशलता एवं क्षमता के आधार पर मात्र उनके प्रकरण में स्थायीकरण हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही चरणबद्ध रूप से करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा जिनकी कुल संख्या 51 से अधिक नहीं है। पहले उन श्रमिकों के स्थायीकरण की कार्यवाही होगी जिनकी जमीन खनन कार्य हेतु ली जा चुकी है। कम्पनी के नयी खदान में अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता, कार्यकुशलता, अनुभव एवं क्षमता के आधार पर स्थायीकरण हेतु अनुशंसा की जायेगी।

11. प्रबन्धन ऐसे कर्मकार को जो अपनी इयूटी पर काम पर उपस्थित हुआ हो और कार्य के दौरान जिसकी मृत्यु हो गयी हो केवल उसके आश्रित को जो हर प्रकार से कुशल, सक्षम व योग्य हो उसको अजीविका प्रदान करने को सहमत है। परन्तु यदि कर्मकार की मृत्यु उसकी कार्य के प्रति लापरवाही, सुरक्षा नियमों की उपेक्षा, नशे की अवस्था में अथवा आपसी रंजिश व संघर्ष आदि में होती है तो प्रबन्धन ऐसी परिस्थितियों में कर्मकार के आश्रित को आजीविका प्रदान करने में समर्थ नहीं होगा। किसी प्रकार का विवाद होने पर पोस्टमार्टम की रिपोर्ट अंतिम व मान्य होगी।

12. भूमण्डलीकरण के वर्तमान दौर में जहाँ विश्व बाजार में अल्यूमिनियम की दर में लगातार गिरावट हो रही है वहीं दूसरी ओर कम उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता तथा लागत में निरंतर वृद्धि हुई है। श्रम संगठन का यह दायित्व है कि इस समझौते के प्रभावी रहने की अवधि में कोई भी अव्यवहारिक कार्य/माँग नहीं करेंगे जिससे कम्पनी को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय बोझ उठाना पड़े।

#### 13. सर्वोच्च उपस्थिति पुरस्कार

प्रबन्धन ने स्वीकार किया कि वैसे श्रमिक जो पूरे माह खनन कार्य पर उपस्थित रहेंगे और उत्पादन में अपना प्रत्यक्ष रूप से योगदान देंगे उन्हें प्रत्येक कैलेंडर वर्ष पूरा होने पर अगले कैलेंडर वर्ष की 26 जनवरी को सर्वोच्च उपस्थिति पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया जायेगा।

14. प्रबन्धन मान्यता प्राप्त श्रमिक संघ निम्नलिखित सामान्य शर्तों पर सहमत हैं :

- (1) श्रमिकों को देय भुगतान की संगणना 50 पैसे या उससे अधिक को एक रुपया मान लिया जायेगा एवं 50 पैसे से कम की राशि को शून्य मान लिया जायेगा।
- (2) श्रम संगठन द्वारा प्रस्तुत माँग पत्र में वर्णित अन्य समस्त माँगों वापस ली हुई समझौते के प्रभावी रहने की अवधि में कोई नयी माँग नहीं उठायी जायेगी जिससे कम्पनी पर किसी भी प्रकार का आर्थिक बोझ पड़े।
- (3) यदि किसी कानूनी प्रावधान या अन्य विचार कारणवश इस समझौते की शर्त अवैध (इनवैलीड) तथा/अथवा अव्यवहारिक (सुपरसीडेड) हो जाये तो इस प्रकार की अवैधता अकार्यान्वयनशीलता (अन एनफोर्सिबल) या अवक्रमण इस समझौते के अवशेष प्रावधानों को प्रभावित नहीं करेंगे किन्तु इस समझौते के फलस्वरूप जो भी लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं उन्हें उन समस्त वर्तमान तथा भावी लाभों में समायोजित कर लिया जायेगा जिन्हें उपर्युक्त अवैधता, अकार्यान्वयनशीलता तथा अवक्रमण के फलस्वरूप लागू किया जाना अपेक्षित होगा।
- (4) श्रम संघों ने यह स्वीकार कि एवं आश्वासन दिया कि वे औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, श्रम न्यायालय एवं अन्य विधि विहित किसी भी प्राधिकारी के समक्ष उनके द्वारा लगाये गये समस्त वाद जो सेवा से संबंधित/लाभ आदि हैं वह समाप्त समझा जायेगा और वे पृथक् से सक्षम न्यायालय के समक्ष जहाँ वाद लंबित है में आवेदन पत्र देकर उसे वापस ले लेंगे। भविष्य में इस समझौते के प्रभावशील रहने की अवधि में किसी प्रकार का कोई औद्योगिक विवाद/माँग अथवा लाभ हेतु कोई वाद किसी न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत नहीं करेंगे।
- (5) श्रम संघ यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि समस्त श्रमिक कार्य स्थल एवं कार्य के दौरान पूर्ण अनुशासन बनाये रखेंगे। श्रमिकों का युनियन कार्य से कार्य स्थल छोड़कर लोहरदगा या अन्य स्थान आने-जाने पर उपस्थिति पाने के हकदार नहीं होंगे एवं ऐसी स्थिति में श्रम संघ भी श्रमिक के उपस्थिति के लिए खान प्रबन्धन से माँग नहीं करेगी। केवल श्रम संघ के लिखित आग्रह पर केवल कार्यकारिणी के सदस्यों के मामले को छोड़कर।
- (6) श्रम संघ श्रमिकों द्वारा निजी आवश्यकता पर लिये जाने वाली अग्रिम राशि वित्तीय वर्ष में किस्तवार अदा किये जा पाने की सीमा से अधिक की राशि के लिए प्रबन्धन से आग्रह नहीं करेंगे।
- (7) वैसे श्रमिक जो आदतन कार्य निष्ठापूर्वक नहीं करते हैं एवं कार्य स्थल में मात्र उपस्थिति दर्ज कर निजी कार्यों में लिप्त रहते हैं उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई

की जायेगी एवं श्रमिक संघ ऐसे श्रमिकों की पैरवी नहीं करेगा।

- (8) श्रम संघ श्रमिकों को खदान में सुरक्षा संबंधी नियमों के पालन के लिए प्रेरित करेंगे। श्रमिक भी कम्पनी द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये सुरक्षा उपकरण एवं गणवेश में ही कार्य पर आयेंगे।
- (9) प्रबन्धन एवं श्रम संगठन पर्यावरण के संरक्षण एवं प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु सामुहिक प्रयास करेंगे। श्रम संगठन संस्थान की पर्यावरण नीति एवं आई. एस. ओ. 14001 के मानकों के अनुरूप पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु हर स्तर पर जागरूकता बढ़ाने का कार्य करेंगे।
- (10) उभय पक्षों के मध्य यह तय हुआ कि वर्तमान में खादानों के इर्द-गिर्द बिगड़ती विधि-व्यवस्था के कारण प्रशासनिक सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं होने के कारण कामगारों के वेतन का भुगतान खदान के समीप स्थित बैंक में किया जायेगा। श्रम संगठन भी कामगारों को बैंक में उनका खाने-पिलाने के लिए प्रेरित करेंगे।
- (11) प्रबन्धन द्वारा उत्पादन की निरन्तरता बनाये रखने के लिए श्रमिक संघ श्रमिकों/रैयतों से लीज क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध खनन योग्य भूमि अधिग्रहण में सहयोग करेंगे।
- (12) कर्मकार पूरी ईमानदारी, निष्ठा एवं अपनी पूरी क्षमता से कम्पनी के हितवर्द्धन में कार्य करेंगे। कोई भी कामगार एक पाक्षिक अवधि के दौरान तीन दिन 10 मिनट से ज्यादा विलंब से अपनी ड्यूटी के लिये आने पर प्रबन्धन उस कामगार के एक दिन का वेतन की कटौती श्रम अधिनियम के अंतर्गत करेगी।
- (13) अपने अधीन या कब्जे में अनाधिकृत रूप से रखे गये प्रतिष्ठान के क्वार्टर, जमीन, सम्पत्ति, आहाते या दस्तावेजों को प्रबन्धन द्वारा खाली करने या सौंपे जाने के आदेश को न मानना दुराचरण होगा।
- (14) श्रमिक संघ तथा प्रबंधन संबंधित अधिकारियों को इस समझौते के पंजीयन के लिए संयुक्त रूप से प्रार्थनापत्र प्रस्तुत करने को सहमत हैं।
- (15) श्रमिकों के प्रशिक्षण द्वारा ज्ञान, कार्य कुशलता एवं सर्वांगीन विकास हेतु संयुक्त रूप से प्रयास किया जायेगा। एवं विभागीय कार्य को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए श्रमिकों का अर्न्तविभागीय/अर्न्तखान स्थानान्तरण एवं अभिनवीकरण आवश्यकतानुसार समय-समय पर किया जायेगा।
- (16) कम्पनी में मान्यताप्राप्त श्रमिक संघों ने यह आश्वासन दिया कि वे प्रतिष्ठान में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में व अनुशासन बनाये रखने में अपना सक्रिय सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे साथ ही भविष्य में उत्पन्न विवाद/मतभेदों का निराकरण वैधानिक प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से ही करना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।



(17) पक्षों द्वारा उत्पादन, उत्पादकता बढ़ाने, लाभ का उच्च स्तर अर्जित करने तथा औद्योगिक शांति एवं सद्भाव के लिए निम्न क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त प्रयास करने का संकल्प लिया गया :

- \* कच्चे माल (बाक्साइट) का संरक्षण एवं अपव्यय नहीं करना।
- \* उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना एवं लागत में कमी लाना।
- \* कार्य के गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाना।
- \* कार्य स्थिति एवं सुरक्षा में सुधार के प्रति निरंतर सचेत और सतत् प्रयास करना।
- \* अनाधिकृत अनुपस्थिति को शून्य करने के लिए प्रयास करना।
- \* पानी एवं उर्जा का अपव्यय न करना।
- \* मशीन एवं उपकरणों का अनुरक्षण एवं सदुपयोग करना।
- \* प्रशिक्षण द्वारा ज्ञान एवं कुशलता बढ़ाना एवं सर्वांगीण विकास करना।

15. पक्षों के मध्य यह हमारी आपसी समझौता प्रतिष्ठान में औद्योगिक शांति, सद्भाव, परिवार भावनाएँ, सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और श्रमिकों के कल्याण और निरंतर प्रगति के उद्देश्य से आज दिनांक 24-04-2003 को सैहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण में सम्पन्न हुआ।

#### पक्षकारों के नाम

श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि	सेवायोजक प्रतिनिधि
छोटानागपुर बाक्साइट वर्क्स	हिण्डाल्को इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड,
यूनियन लोहरदगा, झारखण्ड	खान प्रभाग (झारखण्ड), लोहरदगा
श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहु,	श्री अशोक कु. सिन्हा,
महा सचिव	महाप्रबन्धक (खान परिचालन)
श्री मलिक सेराजुल हक,	श्री एस. के. त्रिवेदी,
अध्यक्ष	महाप्रबन्धक (इ. आर.)
श्री भुखला भगत,	श्री आर. एल. मोदी,
उपाध्यक्ष	अपर महाप्रबन्धक (वित्त एवं लेखा)
श्री प्राण प्रसाद जयसवाल,	श्री आर. बी. सिंह,
उपाध्यक्ष	उप महाप्रबन्धक
	(कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन)
श्री अशोक कुमार यादव,	श्री ए. के. डॉन,
कार्यालय सचिव	सहायक महाप्रबन्धक (खान)
श्री साबिर खा,	श्री राजीव कुमार,
संयुक्त सचिव	प्रबन्धक (प्रशासन)
श्री फकीर मोहम्मद,	
कार्यकारिणी सदस्य	
श्री शिवव्रत दुबे,	
कार्यकारिणी सदस्य	

साक्षीगण

ह./- अपठनीय

#### परिशिष्ट क

क्र. सं. कोड	नाम	पद
1 0828	श्री उपेन्द्र शर्मा	माइनिंग मेठ
2 0869	श्री पूरन बहादुर थापा	सुरक्षा कर्मी
3 0870	श्री पदम सिंह	सुरक्षा कर्मी
4 0285	श्री राजेश्वर पाण्डे	माइनिंग मेठ सह ब्लैस्टर
5 0783	श्री वीरेश्वर भगत	सुरक्षा कर्मी
6 0311	श्री मंजूर अहमद	माइनिंग मेठ
7 0899	श्री शिशिर कुमार सिन्हा	ड्राइवर
8 0488	श्री रामानुज प्रताप देव	माइनिंग मेठ
9 0059	श्री विश्वनाथ भगत	माइनिंग मेठ सह ब्लैस्टर
10 0073	श्री राजेन्द्र नाथ मण्डल	माइनिंग मेठ सह ब्लैस्टर
11 0120	श्री जेरोम तिकी	माइनिंग मेठ
12 127	श्री बलदेव महतो	माइनिंग मेठ
13 0128	श्री बुधनाथ उराँव	माइनिंग मेठ
14 0129	श्री सनिया भगत	माइनिंग मेठ
15 0522	श्री अरूण कुमार शर्मा	माइनिंग मेठ
16 0769	श्री रामायण राम	सुरक्षा कर्मी
17 0614	श्री बल बहादुर गुर्ग	सुरक्षा कर्मी
18 0787	श्री हवलदार गुप्ता	टेरेक्स ऑपरेटर
19 0768	श्री मथुरा प्रधान	ड्राइवर
20 0755	श्री शिव राम भट्टाचार्या	टेरेक्स ऑपरेटर
21 0525	श्री जोसफ मिंज	ड्राइवर
22 0723	श्री रामचन्द्र सिंह	ड्राइवर
23 0516	श्री क्रिस्टोफर कुजूर	ड्राइवर
24 0286	श्री गम प्रसादपुन	सुरक्षा कर्मी
25 0279	श्री राम नरेश यादव	सुरक्षा कर्मी
26 0802	श्री सत्यनारायण झा	मेकेनिक
27 0788	श्री दिलिप कुमार चक्रवर्ती	पोकलेन ऑपरेटर
28 0498	श्रीमती कलिस्ता टोप्पो	ए. एन. एम.
29 0281	श्री कृष्ण बहादुर थापा	सुरक्षा कर्मी
30 0228	श्री सुरेश साहु	कम्पाउण्डर
31 0495	श्री एम.ए. मल्लिक	ड्राइवर
32 0513	श्री भोजा उराँव	ड्राइवर
33 0493	श्री अब्दुल रब्बानी	टेरेक्स ऑपरेटर
34 0611	श्री अवधेश सिंह	पोकलेन ऑपरेटर
35 0490	श्री सहदेव गोप	शवल ऑपरेटर
36 0521	श्री किशन यादव	पोकलेन ऑपरेटर
37 0519	श्री समीर कुमार बनर्जी	पोकलेन ऑपरेटर

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR****Office of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central)**

E-191, Sector-II/H.E.C. Colony

P.O. Dhurwa, Distt. Ranchi

No. A (Miss. 2003 AFC(R))

Dated the, 8th May, 2003

1. The General Manager  
(Mining Operation),  
Hindalco Industries Ltd.,  
P.O. Lohardaga  
Distt. Lohardaga.
2. The President,  
Chhotanagpur Bauxite  
Workers' Union,  
P.O. Lohardaga,  
Distt. : Lohardaga.

**Sub. : Registration of mutual agreement—reg.**

Sir,

This is to inform you that the mutual agreement held on 24-4-2003 between the management of Hindalco Industries Ltd., Lohardaga and Chotanagpur Bauxite Workers Union, Lohardaga under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which is received in this office on 6-5-2003 has been registered in this office under Rule-58 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957.

Yours faithfully,

(D. P. SINGH)

Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central),  
Ranchi.

To

The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central),  
E-191, H.E.C. Colony, Sector II,  
RANCHI-834

Dear Sir,

We enclose 6(six) copies of form-H in respect of long term wage agreement arrived at between the Management and Chhotanagpur Bauxite workers union on 24-4-2003.

We believe you will kindly find the same agreement fair, equitable and beneficial for workmen. This is for your kind perusal and necessary action regarding the registration of the above agreement under Rules 88 of I. D. Rules 1957.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

Yours faithfully

(Dhiraj Pd. Sahu)  
General Secretary  
C.B.W. Union,  
Lohardaga

A.K. Sinha  
General Manager (Mining  
Operation)  
Hindalco Industries Limited,  
Lohardaga

Bhukula Bhagan  
Vice President  
C.B.W. Union

Pran Pd. Jaiswal  
Vice-President  
C.B.W. Union

पक्षों के मध्य यह आपसी समझौता प्रतिष्ठान में औद्योगिक शांति, सद्भाव, परिराग भावनाएं, सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और श्रमिकों के कल्याण और निरंतर प्रगति के लिए से आज दिनांक 24-04-2003 को सौदाहर्पूर्ण अन्तिमकरण में सम्पन्न हुआ।

**पक्षकारों के नाम**

श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि	सेवायोजक प्रतिनिधि
छोटानागपुर बाक्साइट वर्क्स युनियन लोहरदगा, झारखण्ड	हिण्डाल्को इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, खान प्रभाग (झारखण्ड), लोहरदगा,
धीरज प्रसाद साहु महा सचिव	अशोक कु. सिन्हा महाप्रबन्धक (खान परिचालन)
मलिक सेराजुल हक, अध्यक्ष	एस.के. त्रिवेदी, महाप्रबन्धक (इ.आर.)
भुखला भगत उपाध्यक्ष	आर.एल. मोदी, अपर महाप्रबन्धक (वित्त एवं लेखा)
प्राण प्रसाद जयसवाल उपाध्यक्ष	आर.बी.सिंह, उप महाप्रबन्धक (कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन)
अशोक कुमार यादव, कार्यालय सचिव	ए.के. डॉन, सहायक महाप्रबन्धक (खान)
साबिर खा, संयुक्त सचिव	राजीव कुमार, प्रबन्धक (प्रशासन)
फकीर मोहम्मद कार्यकारिणी सदस्य	
शिवब्रत दुबे, कार्यकारिणी सदस्य	

**साक्षीगण**

ह./- अपठनीय

**परिशिष्ट क**

क्र. सं.	इम्पलाई कोड	नाम	पद
1	2	3	4
1.	0828	श्री उपेन्द्र शर्मा	माइनिंग मेट
2.	0869	श्री पूरन बहादुर थापा	सुरक्षा कर्मी
3.	0870	श्री पदम सिंह	सुरक्षा कर्मी
4.	0285	श्री राजेश्वर पाण्डे	माइनिंग मेट-सह- क्लास्टर
5.	0783	श्री वीरेश्वर भगत	सुरक्षा कर्मी
6.	0311	श्री मंजूर अहमद	माइनिंग मेट
7.	0899	श्री शिशिर कुमार सिन्हा	झाड़वर
8.	0488	श्री रामानुज प्रताप देव	माइनिंग मेट
9.	0059	श्री विश्वनाथ भगत	माइनिंग मेट-सह क्लास्टर

1	2	3	4
10.	0073	श्री राजेन्द्र नाथ मण्डल	माइनिंग मेठ-सह ब्लास्टर
11.	0120	श्री जेरोम तिकी	माइनिंग मेठ
12.	127	श्री बलदेव महतो	माइनिंग मेठ
13.	0128	श्री बुधनाथ उरांव	माइनिंग मेठ
14.	0129	श्री सनिया भगत	माइनिंग मेठ
15.	0522	श्री अरूण कुमार शर्मा	माइनिंग मेठ
16.	0769	श्री रामायण राम	सुरक्षा कर्मी
17.	0614	श्री बल बहादुर गुरुंग	सुरक्षा कर्मी
18.	0787	श्री हवलदार गुप्ता	टेरेक्स ऑपरेटर
19.	0768	श्री मथुरा प्रधान	ड्राइवर
20.	0755	श्री शिव राम भट्टाचार्य	टेरेक्स ऑपरेटर
21.	0525	श्री जोसफ मिंग	ड्राइवर
22.	0723	श्री रामचन्द्र सिंह	ड्राइवर
23.	0516	श्री क्रिस्टोफर कुजूर	ड्राइवर
24.	0286	श्री गम प्रसादपुन	सुरक्षा कर्मी
25.	0279	श्री राम नरेश यादव	सुरक्षा कर्मी
26.	0802	श्री सत्यानारायण झा	मेकेनिक
27.	0788	श्री दिलिप कुमार चक्रवर्ती	पोकलेन ऑपरेटर
28.	0498	श्रीमती कलिस्ता टोप्पो	ए.एन.एम.
29.	0281	श्री कृष्ण बहादुर थापा	सुरक्षा कर्मी
30.	0228	श्री सुरेश साहु	कम्पाउण्डर
31.	0495	श्री एम.ए. मल्लिक	ड्राइवर
32.	0513	श्री भोजा उरांव	ड्राइवर
33.	0493	श्री अब्दुल रब्बानी	टेरेक्स ऑपरेटर
34.	0611	श्री अवधेश सिंह	पोकलेन ऑपरेटर
35.	0490	श्री सहदेव गोप	शवल ऑपरेटर
36.	0521	श्री किशन यादव	पोकलेन ऑपरेटर
37.	0519	श्री समीर कुमार बनर्जी	पोकलेन ऑपरेटर

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 3095.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-12011/183/2002-आई आर (बी-II) ]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2003

S.O. 3095.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 8/2003) of the Cent. Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the Management of Bank of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 19-9-2003.

[No. L-12011/183/2002-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 17th September, 2003

Present : K. JAYARAMAN,  
Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 8/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 [14 of 1947], between the Management of Bank of India and their workmen)

#### BETWEEN

The General Secretary : I Party/Claimant  
Bank of India Staff Union,  
Chennai.

#### AND

The Zonal Manager, : II Party/Management  
Bank of India,  
Coimbatore.

#### Appearances :

For the Claimant : None

For the Management : Sri N. Balasubramanian &  
Sri S.S. Venkateraman,  
Advocates

#### ORDER

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-12011/183/2002-IR(B-II) dated 10-12-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of India to dismiss Shri M. Balakrishnana from service w.e.f. 8-1-2002 is justified and legal? If not, what relief is he entitled to?”

2. The matter was taken up on the file of this Tribunal as I.D. No. 8/2003 and notices were issued to both sides. The II Party/Management alone entered appearance through an advocate and filed statement of objection. No Claim Statement was filed on behalf of the I Party/Claimant. There was no representation on the side of the I Party/Claimant Union, even after two notices sent by registered post. It appears that the Petitioner/Claimant Union is not interested in pursuing the reference.

3. In view of the above circumstances, the present reference is returned to Ministry for want of prosecution. The Central Government is informed accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 17th September, 2003).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

(उत्प्रवास प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3096.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, उत्प्रवास अधिनियम, 1983 (1983 का 31) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, संचार एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (दूरसंचार विभाग), में श्री अशोक कुमार निगम, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा संवर्ग के अपर सचिव को 9 अक्टूबर, 2003 (पूर्वाह्न) से उत्प्रवास संरक्षी-I, मुंबई के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एस- 13011/1/2003-उत्प्रवास]

महेश अरोड़ा, उप सचिव

(Emigration Division)

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2003

S.O. 3096.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3, Sub-section (1) of the Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ashok Kumar Nigam, Under Secretary of CSS Cadre of Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunication), as Protector of Emigrants-I, Mumbai with effect from 9th October, 2003 (F.N.).

[No. S-13011/1/2003-Emig.]

MAHESH ARORA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3097.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 33ग की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय की संख्या ए-11016/07/2003-सीएलएस-II दिनांक 29 अगस्त, 2003 की अधिसूचना द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अन्तर्गत गठित श्रम न्यायालय, दिल्ली-II को श्रम न्यायालय के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जो हरियाणा राज्य के गुड़गांव एवं फरीदाबाद जिलों तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजियाबाद और गौतमबुद्ध नगर जिलों जिनके संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है, के किसी भी उद्योग में नियोजित कर्मचारों के संबंध में उस उप धारा में उल्लिखित किसी भी लाभ की मौद्रिक रूप में गणना हेतु राशि निर्धारित करेगी।

[सं. ए-11016/7/2003-सीएलएस-II]

वाई.पी. सहगल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 3097.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 33 C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby specifies the Labour Court, Delhi-II, constituted under Section 7 of the said Act by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. A-11016/7/2003-CLS-II dated the 29th August, 2003 as the Labour Court which shall determine the amount at which any benefit referred to in that Sub-section would be computed in terms of money in relation to workmen employed in any industry in Gurgaon and Faridabad, Districts of Haryana State, Gaziabad and Gautam Budha Nagar Districts of Uttar Pradesh State in respect of which the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

[No. A-11016/7/2003-CLS-II]

Y.P. SEHGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 3098.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 नवम्बर, 2003 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी हैं) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं] के उपबन्ध उत्तरांचल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“परगना एवं तहसील रुड़की, जिला हरिद्वार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राजस्व ग्राम सुनहरा, सलेमपुर एवं इण्डस्ट्रियल स्टेट।”

[सं. एस-38013/36/2003-एस एस-I]

संयुक्ता राय, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2003

S.O. 3098.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st November, 2003 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except Sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttaranchal, namely :—

“Areas Comprising the Revenue Villages of Sunehra, Salempur and Industrial Estate in Pargana and Tehsil—Roorkee in the District of Hardwar.”

[No. S-38013/36/2003-SS-I]

SANJUKTA RAY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का. आ. 3099.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि सिक्युरिटी पेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 21 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप खण्ड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[ फा. सं. एस-11017/16/1997-आईआर(पीएल) ]

जे.पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th October, 2003

**S.O. 3099.**—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest required that the services in the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad which is covered by item 21 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-clause (vi) of Clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/16/1997-IR(PL)]

J.P. PATI, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 2003

**का. आ. 3100.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप खण्ड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1305 दिनांक 7-4-2003 द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के

अन्तर्गत दुग्ध आपूर्ति में लगे उद्योग जो कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 6 में शामिल है, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 24 अप्रैल, 2003 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है,

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 2003 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[ फा. सं. एस-11017/7/1997-आईआर(पीएल) ]

जे.पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th October, 2003

**S.O. 3100.**—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required that in pursuance of the provisions of Sub-clause (vi) of the Clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1305 dated 7-4-2003 the industry for the supply of Milk under the "Delhi Milk Scheme" which is covered by item 6 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 24th April, 2003.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Sub-clause (vi) of Clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 24th October, 2003.

[No. S-11017/7/1997-IR(PL)]

J.P. PATI, Jt. Secy.